The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCTIC EXCITEMENT.

A POPULAR MOVE—THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY—RANK IN THE ARMY—A NEW OUT-DOOR GAME—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29, 1875.

There is certainly something very remarkable in the sort of enthusiasm which has sprung up in this country with regard to the Arctic expedition, which has now at last got off. Arctic exploration is not a new thing; there have been expeditions before, and when the present one was first mooted, it apparently excited little interest beyond a comparatively narrow circle of scientific and professional men. There can be no doubt, however, that this enterprise has now been most heartily taken up by the country, and that its course will be watched with the most anxious attention. The reason of this is, I dare say, that the Government has assumed the charge of this expedition, and this inspired confidence in it; but another reason is that there is really a strong desire on the part of the people at large to find something beyond mere domestic prosperity in which they can take a national interest. On every side evidence may be seen that the English have become dissatisfied with the hum-drum and rather sordid existence which they have for some time been living, and that, so far from seeking that isolation which continental writers are continually imputing to their selfishness, they are extremely anxious to find some means of making themselves useful to the world. There is plenty of pluck and liberality in the nation, if only the Government would take the lead; and, in a small way, the Arctic expedition is a proof of this. Any amount of money might have been got for it for the asking, and the difficulty of those in command of the party has been to choose among the host of volunteers who have eagerly offered themselves for service. Frequent and heavily-freighted excursion trains have, during the past week or two, been carrying visitors from all parts of the country to see the famous ships, which are the lions of the day. Presents of every kind—books, cans of soup, tins of plum-pudding, wine, hosiery, games, pictures, magic lanterns, flags, a piano, hand-organ, gifts of money, and all sorts of things—have been pouring in upon the crews, so that they hardly know what to do with them. In short, the greatest interest is shown in the affair in every possible way; and if it should unfortunately break down, or come to grief in any way, it will occasion bitter disappointment, so thoroughly have people here set their hearts upon its doing something grand. The expedition undoubtedly starts under much greater advantages than any previous one, if only because of the superior discipline of vessels under a royal warrant. The crews come under the Articles of War, and the Captains are intrusted with the means of summary procedure, which will remove many difficulties that in a private ship would be fatal to the objects of the expedition. I understand that no particular gratitude is felt by the expedition toward the Government for displacing capable and useful men in order to make way for a couple of Chaplains, who will be simply an incumbrance to the ships. But it is just possible that means may be found of persuading the parsons to come straight home in the Resolute from Disco. They can hardly fail to discover by that time that they are not wanted. One of them is Canon Pulleyne, the author of a foolish catch-penny tract called *Dame Europa's School*, which had a great sale during the Franco-German war. Another point as to which there are doubts is whether the expedition has not cut it rather too fine in point of time. It is calculated that if the starting had been delayed for a few days longer, all hope of doing anything this year would have been over, and it is just possible that some accident on the way north may throw them out of their reckoning.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

An exciting controversy has broken out in regard to the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, or rather, perhaps, I should say an old controversy has been revived in a somewhat novel form. In recent years, especially since the extension in all directions of the railway system, there has been a growing tendency to make the Sunday, to a certain extent, a day of pleasure. It is a great day for country walks and little excursions; and, though the habit of church-going is, I should say, rather increasing than declining, still there is a disposition to assume that any innocent recreation is perfectly lawful on a Sunday. The public houses are open during certain hours of the day, and some of them have gardens attached, which attract people who like to sit or walk about in the open air. No sports or theatrical performances of any kind are allowed, but in other respects there has been a growing latitude. The Government, for example, throws open not only the gardens of Hampton Court, but also the picture galleries of the Palace, although the National Gallery and the British Museum are closed. The shareholders of the Crystal Palace have hitherto always refused to open on Sunday, but other public places have gradually taken advantage of what they supposed to be a tolerated, if not strictly legal, right. Thus it happened that the Aquarium, which is now one of the great features of Brighton, has for some time past opened its doors to visitors on Sunday as a kind of promenade, where they can walk about, look at the fishes, and take refreshments; but there is no band or singing, as on other days. There is no room for any imputation, either, on the decorum of the company; they are respectable, well-behaved people, who prefer a place where there is something to be seen to the stuffy parlor of a public house. Of course, animal wants of the guests are not neglected; but, on the whole, there can be little doubt that they are not so likely to drink more than is good for them in the Aquarium as they would be in a tap-room, for the simple reason that there is at the former something more than liquor to occupy and amuse them. Yet the Aquarium has actually been shut up, as tending to injure public morals, while the taverns and drinking-bars are everywhere permitted to be open. This has been done by means of an old act of Parliament, passed in 1781, which had quite dropped out of recollection, and which has just been unearthed by a fanatical society of Sabbatarians. It has naturally caused much consternation among the proprietors of all similar places of amusement, and in the meantime most of them keep their establishments closed on Sunday. Mr. Justice Blackburn, who took part in the trial, did not hesitate to say that he had looked carefully through the act, hoping to be able to find some flaw in it, but could discover none, and the court had therefore no alternative but to enforce it. On Thursday a deputation from Brighton appealed to the Home Secretary to repeal the obnoxious law, and he could not help expressing his personal sympathy with them, though of course he took care not to compromise the Cabinet too far. Next day another deputation turned up. This time it was Sabbatarians, headed by Lord Shaftesbury, and the Home Secretary was malicious enough to try to frighten off any more by hinting that he had heard that the floor of his room was not quite safe. Of course, the second deputation justified the law and demanded that it should be preserved intact. Next week the Government will say what they will do, and it is expected that they will propose to take the working of the law into their own hands, instead of leaving it to any volunteer.

HIGH ARMY OFFICERS.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the appointment of three new Field Marshals, in addition to the ordinary military promotions in the Order of the Bath, which are usual on the Queen's birthday. In this country the highest military rank is invariably assigned by direct competition, but then the competition relates, not to merit or ability, but simply to age. It is only the very oldest officers of the Army who have any chance of being made Field Marshals; and, indeed, it is almost part of the bargain that they must be unfit for active service. A reason of economy is suggested for this—that Field Marshals may be kept on half-pay. The Duke of Cambridge is, for personal reasons, a Field Marshal, and the Prince of Wales has, on similar grounds, just been made one, too. The Prince entered the Army in 1875, and has, of course, never seen anything in the way of warfare more serious than a blank-cartridge review, and it is perhaps an odd coincidence that the fourth son of the Sultan of Turkey, who is not quite seven years old, has also just been promoted to the rank of Adjutant Major in consequence of "the capability of business" which he has evinced. The other two Field Marshals—the Marquis of Tweedale and Sir J. Fitzgerald—are veterans of the usual type, and long past active service; they were both in the Peninsular war. The Marquis is father-in-law of the present Duke of Wellington.

RECENT RACING.

There are various indications that the glories of what Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the teetotal baronet, calls the Cockney saturnalia, are at last on the wane. There seems to be no doubt, notwithstanding the exaggerations of the descriptive reporters, that the multitude on the Downs was less this year than usual, and very little interest has been taken in the contest. The truth is that the mob has swamped the race. Respectable people are driven away by the dirty rabble who now form the chief element of the crowd; and this was rendered even more conspicuous on the Oaks day. Those who went expecting to find that it was, as of old, the "ladies' day"—that is, a day on which ladies could be present with less risk of noisome offense than on other days—were sadly disappointed. It has been said that the Prince of Wales backed Galopin—which may be translated, it seems, either jockey or rascal—for the Derby, and made a good pot of money; but I believe it is more certain that he is the owner of Claremont, which came in second.

A NEW OUT-DOOR GAME.

This afternoon there was a general gathering at Hartington to witness the first performance of another new game introduced, like polo, from India. It is called tent-pegging, and is a modification of the old tilting game, the difference being that here the peg is on the ground, while in former days it was a ring or something else stuck up on the top of a pole, which the knights tried to carry off at the point of the spear. It is the officers of the Fifth Lancers who are trying to bring tent-pegging into fashion, and their exercises to-day were witnessed by a highly fashionable company, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Afterward there was to be polo. Skating on wheels still continues to be the rage. Several skating-rinks of various degrees of selectness have been opened in London and in all the chief pleasure towns, such as Brighton, Bath, &c. The prospectus of the Belgrave Skating-rink, which, however, will not perhaps be frequented by Belgravian Duchesses, will give an idea of the sort of attractions offered: An extensive open air rink has been laid with a "perfect floor," expressly prepared for roller skating. A commodious club-house, comprising buffet, grill-room, lounges, smoking and ladies' refreshment rooms, with every convenience for the comfort of members, will be attached to the rink. The rink and club-house will be elegantly decorated and supplied with flowers, ferns, and plants, and illuminated in the evening. There is also a pond. The annual subscription is five guineas, but in the evening the public will be admitted at a shilling a head.

AN OFFENSE TO THE BROWNS.

A droll thing has just happened in regard to a quotation in a political speech. A member of Parliament, the other day, in discussing some question about the Established Church, chanced to remark that a certain pretense of liberality that he was denouncing, reminded him of the lines:

> "—— Mr. Brown,
> Out of his great bounty,
> Built a bridge at the expense of the county."

This was reproduced in various newspapers, including the *Spectator*, and to everybody's astonishment, a Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, comes forward and insists that this is a personal attack on himself. It was supposed, of course, that the lines in question were of ancient date, and, indeed, I believe that this is really the case. But the Browns and the Smiths are troublesome people to deal with, and if you mention the names in an unflattering way, there are thousands of them ready to claim your scalp for having insulted them personally. It is so, perhaps, even in America. J. H. F.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 10.—The miners held a mass meeting near Mount Carmel to-day, at which the following was adopted, to be submitted to the operators:

Ten per cent. off contract work and five per cent. off laborers, provided that the operators reduce the price of powder and oil at the mines.

A dispatch to the *Miners' Journal* states that at Shamokin a meeting was held by the Union miners of Northumberland County. It was addressed by John E. Evans, President, and others. The miners agreed to accept a compromise of ten per cent. reduction on all contract work, and five per cent. on laborers, with the understanding that the basis system and percentage be maintained as heretofore. The operators are to be invited to attend a special meeting of the Executive Board on June 12 to enter into the agreements aboved stated. The report current on the streets to-day that the Pottsville Militia, stationed at Mahanoy City, would be withdrawn by Saturday next is without foundation. It is not known how long their presence there will be required.

STABBING AFFRAY IN AUBURN PRISON.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 10.—This morning, in shop No. 2 of the State Prison at this place, Richard Sheffield was stabbed in the breast by Edwin Thomas. The wound will probaby prove fatal. Both are negro convicts. There is no provocation assigned for the assault. Sheffield is from Niagara County, and was sentenced for ten years for robbery, and Thomas is from New-York, a Sing Sing transfer, and was sentenced to fifteen years for burglary in the first degree. Sheffield now lies in the prison hospital in a very critical condition.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF VAPOR TO THE SQUARE INCH—HOW THE INVENTION IS REGARDED BY ENGINEERS—AIR AND WATER HARNESSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The mechanical and scientific world has been greatly excited of late by the discovery of a new motive power by a Mr. John W. Keely, of this city. The lately-discovered motor is generated, as the gentleman claims, from cold water and air, and evolves into a vapor more powerful than steam, and considerably more economical. It is proposed by this new invention to revolutionize the world, and turn machinery topsy-turvy. Steam will be a thing of the past, and the wonderful power of this new creation will supply all the needs of man, for the uses to which steam is now applied. Just what this vapor is, and how it is made the discoverer refuses to make plain or divulge his hidden secret until he has letters patent taken out in all the countries of the globe which issue patent rights. This service alone will cost about $30,000, and will not be completed until three or four months hence. Mr. Keely is very reticent on the subject of his discovery, and referred your correspondent to his attorney, Charles B. Collier, Esq. The latter gentleman said that a private view of the working of the motor had been made on the 10th of November, 1874, before a number of capitalists, and that only three weeks since another exhibition had been given before a number of gentlemen from the New-England States. These latter were so well pleased with the *modus operandi*, and believed so firmly in the ultimate supersedure of steam by the new power, that they formed a stock company, purchased the patent right for the six New-England States, and paid $80,000 cash immediately for their share in the invention, and are ready to forward $200,000 more as soon as called upon. They will organize a company with a capital of $3,000,000, and be ready to manufacture the engines and necessary apparatus as soon as the proper patents are secured.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

Mr. Keely alleges that the discovery of this power was purely accidental. Up to within a short time he was a poor man, but, having a wonderful degree of natural mechanical skill, he devoted all his time for the past fourteen years to experiments with water with a view of procuring a motive power from it. He was engaged upon an idea of his own regarding the force of columns of water one day when he accidentally discovered the vapor which he has harnessed. He studied the subject, ascertained how it was generated, learned its power, and thenceforth applied himself solely to the perfection of this idea, working night and day for a number of years, until his efforts were crowned with success. The apparatus by which this power is made is termed a "generator" or "multiplicator," and the vapor is then passed into a "receiver," and from thence to the cylinder box of the engine, where it drives the pistons and sets the engine in motion. The "generator" is about three feet high, made of Austrian gun metal, in one solid piece, and will hold about ten or twelve gallons of water. It is four or five inches thick, and made to stand the very heavy pressure of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of vapor to the square inch. The inside is composed of a number of cylindrical chambers, connected by pipes, and furnished with cocks and valves. The "reservoir" is about six inches in diameter and forty inches long, and is connected with the "generator" by a pipe which is about one inch in circumference on the outside, with a bore of about one-eighth of an inch. Connected with both "generator" and "receiver" is a "stand-pipe" of brass, about two and a half inches in diameter and three feet high, having a spherical chamber at the bottom, made in two parts, by flanges, and connected to the pipe uniting the "generator" and "reservoir." The vapor generated in the multiplicator is conveyed to the reservoir, which contains numerous pipes, and from there, by a "feed-pipe," to the engine. The engine is of peculiar construction, but the inventor claims that the vapor can be attached to any ordinary engine now in use, with very slight alterations.

CLAIMS OF THE INVENTOR.

Mr. Keely claims that this apparatus will generate cold vapor from water by mechanical appliances, without the use of chemicals. The water used is common river, spring, or well water, and does not undergo any previous preparation, a rubber hose from an ordinary hydrant to the generator being used as a means of conveying the liquid. The peculiarity of this vapor is that it can be used to the best advantage at a pressure of from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds to the square inch. To the mechanical mind this seems impossible. Yet such is the claim of Mr. Keely, and it has been attested that such is the fact by gentlemen who are held to be mechanical experts of the highest grade. Yet with all this immense pressure at his command, the inventor is enabled to control his engine, and run it with the same ease and facility as engines are now run by steam. He has tried the "motor" upon an engine of 20-horse power, and it defied the efforts of all the gentlemen present to stop the fly-wheel. The water used, after it has passed through the "multiplicator," has no perceptible smell or taste, and seems as pure as when it first entered, thus showing conclusively that no secret chemical process is employed to carry out the object designed. The parts of the generator and multiplicator are all made of welded iron, of great thickness and strength. The connecting pipes are also small and of great thickness, and are oxidized and planished so as to prevent the force of the vapor escaping through the pores of the metal. Steam could not pass through the connecting pipes which are used on this apparatus, since the bore is only about the dimension of a knitting-needle.

DANGER OF EXPLOSION.

With this immense power at hand one would naturally fear an explosion most disastrous in its results. But such it is claimed cannot be the case, since when the vapor comes in contact with the atmosphere, it ceases to expand, and instantly goes back to its original state—namely air and water, therefore, in this regard it is less dangerous than either gunpowder or steam. The vapor is thinner than air, and will not cut the metal in escaping or passing through the throttle valve. It cannot be exploded or caused to flame by the application of heat to it. A lighted candle has been held at the mouth of a cock, and the force of the air did not even extinguish the light, and did not have any offensive odor—in fact, none at all was perceptible. The rapidity with which this vapor can be generated is almost inappreciable. "In five seconds," said Mr. Keely, "I can supply 2,000 pounds of vapor to the square inch, and enough to run a train of ten cars from Philadelphia to New-York and return." It seems almost instantaneous, so short is the time consumed. The vapor has a damp, cold feeling. There is not the least noise perceptible in its generation.

To apply this motor to any engine now in use will first require a dispensing of the boiler, as the receiver and generator will take its place; secondly, the fire-box must be removed as a useless adornment; and, thirdly, in locomotives there will be no use for the tender. The power will be supplied to the engine, and the train will move off at any rate of speed which may be desired, provided all that has been claimed for the "motor" does not fail. With a Keely "motor" attached to a steamer, the voyage of the world can be made without coal, but as the action of salt-water, in producing the vapor has never been tested, it remains to be seen whether or not a vessel would not be obliged to fill up the space occupied by coal-bins with water-tanks. Just here the invention appears most wonderful. It is said that with about an ordinary tumbler of water a 20-horse-power engine can be made to run an hour and perform its full service.

"Seeing will be believing" in this matter, and the sooner Mr. Keely makes his first public exhibition of the invention will the public at large and the world in general come to regard the name of Keely as they do that of Fulton or Watts. Mr. Keely says that the first public exhibition will be upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, when he proposes to take a train from this city to New-York and return. He will have the "generator" stationed at West Philadelphia fill the "receiver" which accompanies the engine and take vapor enough to draw twenty cars to New-York and back. The passage of the train will be silent. There will be no cinders, no escaping steam, or dropping of coals to set fire to bridges. The engine will be smaller than those now in use, but will be of greater horse power. He says that the generator can either be carried on the train or left at a depot, according to the wishes of the engineer. It is small and compact and takes up very little room.

For street cars, as a motive power, this invention, it is claimed, will undoubtedly become popular. The cost of the apparatus will range from $500 to $2,500, according to the size and finish desired.

It is evident from the character of the gentlemen who are interested in the "Keely Motor Company," and the amount of money they have advanced, that they regard this invention as the wonder of the nineteenth century. They all speak favorably of Mr. Keely's personal integrity and capabilities, and have even gone so far as to lift him up from his position of pecuniary embarrassment and purchase and furnish a large house for his use, and pay him large sums of money for his personal expenses. About four millions of dollars are already involved in the success of this new invention.

The gentlemen interested in the scheme in New-York are Messrs. E. T. Throop, Charles G. Francklyn, Charles Lamsom, Sergeant & Cuttingworth, W. D. Hatch, William W. Wright, W. B. Meeker, J. J. Smith, A. H. Elliott, John M. Williams, and J. S. Andrews.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

FIGURES FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ABOUT HOGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Agricultural Department has statistics, carefully collected by responsible persons in the seven hog-bearing States, which show that in January last there were in those States, on the hoof, 14,213,800 hogs. These were divided as follows: Indiana, 2,670,000; Illinois, 2,034,000; Iowa, 3,398,200; Missouri, 2,082,600; Ohio, 1,734,400; Kentucky, 1,706,000; Wisconsin, 587,800. It is estimated that the returns from other States will make the hog crop for this year over 18,000,000 head.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DISTRICT TAXES.

The Commissioners for the District of Columbia have published a list of unpaid taxes for the last ten years. It embraces the amounts due to the old corporation, the Territorial Government, and the Government under the Commissioners. The list makes 420 columns. The property (real estate) will be sold in default of the payment of the taxes within ten days.

FOREIGN ENVELOPES AND FIVE-CENT STAMP.

The Post Office Department has adopted a design to be used on the stamped envelopes for the new foreign five-cent postage. The stamp bears a front-face likeness of Gen. Taylor, while the envelopes will bear a profile view of the same individual. It has been prepared from a portrait of the General taken from the medal voted to him by Congress in 1842, which is now in the possession of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint. The stamps and envelopes will be ready for issue on the 1st of July.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS IN CHINA.

The President has appointed William N. Pethick to be interpreter at the Consulate at Tien-Tsin, China; K. B. Lee, to be interpreter at the Consulate at Foo Chow, China, and Yu. C. Chung, to be interpreter at the Consulate at Canton, China.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

George Callan is appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Tenth New-York District, and Alonzo B. Webster Gauger for the Thirteenth New-York District.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DISPATCH FROM PROF. JENNEY FROM THE BASE OF THE HILLS—NO GOLD.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau this morning, and is dated at a point about twenty miles from the place where gold was reported as being abundant. The dispatch indicates that no gold has been found thus far by the expedition:

PERMANENT CAMP, June 9, 1875,
On branch of Beaver Creek, Western base of Black Hills, latitude 43° 50′, longitude 14° 19′,
Via FORT LARAMIE, W. T., June 9.

The greater area of the Black Hills is in Dakota. Formations in the vicinity are of a recent geological age and not auriferous. Will cross through the hills and examine the gold fields reported to exist near Harney's Creek.

(Signed,) WALTER P. JENNEY,
Black Hills Geological Exploration.

THE COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE SIOUXS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The only person yet determined upon as one of the Commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux Indians, is Rev. S. D. Hinman, at present a missionary among them and the Government interpreter at the late interviews. He is thoroughly acquainted with the different bands of Sioux and understands the language perfectly, and for this reason will be an invaluable aid to the commission. The Indians requested his appointment. The other five have not yet been selected.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

A TUG BLOWN TO PIECES AND SUNK AND THREE MEN KILLED.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The tug-boat R. R. Hifferd exploded her boiler at 6 o'clock this morning, in the harbor, near the lower part of the Central Wharf, killing Capt. James Hand, the engineer, Edward Day, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and a boy whose name is unknown. A fisherman was also very seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The boat was blown to fragments, and the wreck sunk. The force of the explosion was so great that the body of Capt Hand was thrown over a four-story building, 150 feet across the street. The body of Mr. Day, the engineer, sank in the harbor.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1875—1 A. M.—The storm centre in the Northwest remains nearly stationary, with warm south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. Falling barometer, warm south-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather have prevailed from the lakes to the Gulf. Stationary temperature and pressure, with southerly winds and clear weather have prevailed in the Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati and Memphis, and fallen at Leavenworth and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic States and the lower lakes, stationary or lower pressure, warmer south-east to south-west winds, and generally clear weather.

For the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer south-east winds, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain.

The Lower Ohio River will probably rise, and the Lower Missouri and Mississippi fall slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Escanaba, Marquette, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	76°	57°	3:30 P. M.	88°	81°
6 A. M.	70°	57°	6 P. M.	83°	75°
9 A. M.	76°	64°	9 P. M.	78°	68°
12 M.	80°	72°	12 P. M.	77°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.......67 3/8°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......77 3/4°

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CHENEY—MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE—THE STATE FINANCES—ELECTION REFORMS SUGGESTED.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—Gov. Cheney was inaugurated to-day and took the oath of office. No civic or military display took place. Gov. Cheney's Message was submitted to the Legislature at noon. It fixes the State debt at $3,741,330 45, having been reduced $85,259 57 during the year. The revenue of the State has been $505,654 21, and current expenses $420,394 64, including $236,089 80 interest on the State debt. He sees no reason why the State tax of $400,000 will not suffice for the coming year, and urges the most rigid economy in appropriations. The State has 68 savings banks, with an aggregate of deposits of $30,214,585 71, an increase of $1,385,108 88 over last year. The banks have had a year of marked prosperity. He alludes to the necessity of a Constitutional Convention during the current year, and favors abolishing the "religious test." He favors the maintenance of the present Liquor law. He says the educational policy of the State has not been as broad and liberal as it should have been, and urges the founding of more advanced educational institutions than at present exist. He invites the attention of the Legislature to the earnest inquiry whether by legislation the purity of elections can be more effectually protected, and condemns the system of over representation. As a remedy for this he believes the law should provide that only those persons who have resided in the town or ward six months previous to the election shall be counted and that representatives in excess of the number previously elected by the town or ward which they represent be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the House, before admission thereto, the right of such town or ward to such additional representative. It may be well to inquire also, he says, whether the statute requiring the full Christian name of candidates for office to be written or printed upon all ballots is not liable to be so construed as to defeat rather than accomplish the purpose of its framers. The geological survey is nearly completed. The Message closes with a hearty commendation of the approaching National Centennial.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTON TO BE HELD JULY 21.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, has been called to meet in Baltimore City on Wednesday, July 21.

THE "LIBERALS."

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE IN ALBANY—DECISION TO HOLD A STATE CONVENTION WHEN THE COMMITTEE SEE FIT.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Liberal Republican State Committee met, pursuant to call, at the Delavan House to-day. The Chairman, Gen. John Cochrane, of New-York, called the committee to order, and stated the object of the meeting to be to take action concerning the calling of a State Convention to nominate a ticket for State officers. Hon. A. B. Willis, of Kings County, acted as Secretary. Mr. B. F. Manierre, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a State Convention be held, and that a committee of seven be appointed with power to determine the time and place for the holding of the same, and that when so determined the Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee shall issue a call for the convention, in the usual form, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, which call shall not be issued later than the 1st of August.

Col. Willis seconded the resolution.

Judge R. W. Lowber, of Washington County, thought that a decision of the question was desirable.

Thomas E. Stewart, of New-York, opposed the second part of the resolution, thinking that it conferred too much power upon the committee.

A. M. Bliss, of Kings County, offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The Liberal Party was founded in opposition to the abuses in the Republican Party disastrous to the public welfare, and for the maintenance of the principles by which such disasters might be averted; and

Whereas, By co-operation with the Democratic Party the liberal ideas enunciated at Cincinnati and Baltimore, which were fully ratified and indorsed by the people throughout the country, have not yet been fully realized, and the abuses for which the Liberal Party was formed have not yet been fully corrected; and

Whereas, All the political indications show that the masses have become fully aroused in opposition to the Republican Party, and against the pretensions of that party as in conflict with its actual practice in public affairs, and the same indications universally show that this spirit on the part of the people is constantly increasing in strength and effectiveness; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee discountenance all co-operation of the Liberal with the Republican Party, and that all action to that end be discouraged, and that it take such proceedings in the premises as shall be consistent and in harmony with its entire history since its organization to the present time.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed and instructed to confer with the Democratic State Committee for the purpose of uniting all the elements of opposition to the Republican Party at the ensuing election.

Col. Willis said that the Liberal Republican Party did not propose to pull down the flag raised by Horace Greeley. For one he was opposed to Grantism on the one hand, and Bourbonism on the other. He was not in favor of making bargains with any set of politicians.

Mr. Bliss said he was opposed to calling a convention. He thought the result of the action of the Liberals last Fall ought to teach a lesson not to be soon forgotten. At all events the Republican Party would have to get along without his help.

Gen. Cochrane—How about the Democratic Party?

Mr Bliss—That is a question to be discussed hereafter, and that was what his resolutions proposed. There was time enough for definite action.

Col. Willis insisted that it was the duty of the Liberal Party to maintain its organization intact. It should never be disbanded until its mission was accomplished.

Judge Lowber called attention to the fact that the Democratic Party at Baltimore had indorsed the Cincinnati platform and voted for its standard-bearer Horace Greeley. Last Fall we joined with them to expel the Republican Party from power, and yet there were men who would not unite with the Democratic Party. They would have the Liberals stand up alone and dwindle away to nothing. He was for joining with those who came nearest to the Liberals in principle.

Mr. Niles, of Westchester, did not think this was the question here at all. We have come together, he said, to fix upon a time for a State convention. Let us do that and go home to work for our cause.

Mr. C. W. Goddard, of Kings, said that he was heartily in favor of the Liberals nominating a ticket of their own. The Democratic Party had continually returned the Liberals evil for good. This was seen in Connecticut. It was also seen notably in Missouri, where Carl Schurz was set aside and a rebel General sent to the Senate.

There was considerable discussion, in which Thomas Stewart, of New York, and Dr Rodgers, of Queens, took part, when Gen. Cochrane took the floor and criticised the substitute to show that it did not did not express facts, as the Liberal Party had taken candidates belonging to both parties. He maintained that if there was a co-operation with Democrats only, Democrats only could or would co-operate. He, therefore, could not vote for the substitute. He then spoke in favor of Mr. Manierre's resolution. Under that resolution, he said, no one is excluded. No one is invited to the exclusion of any one else. In short, it was the most liberal. If the Liberal Committee were committed to the Democratic Party, let them say so. The Liberal Party, as he understood it, was a party that chose its standard-bearers from either of the great political parties. The resolution contained in the substitute looked to the merging of the Liberals in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Thomson, of Albany, said that it might well happen that the Liberals would not care to co-operate with either the Republican or the Democratic Party, and for that reason he was opposed to the substitute. He certainly was not yet prepared to follow the lead of Tammany Hall. That organization would have to purge itself of its riot and stealing record before he could affiliate with it. He favored the original resolution. After some further debate a vote was taken on the substitute, which was lost by a vote of 15 nays to 6 yeas. The original resolution was then adopted.

On motion the chair was authorized to name the committee to be appointed under the resolution. He named the following: Benjamin F. Manierre, John Wall, Col. H. Bowen, W. Worth Dewey, J. Casban, E. A. Merritt, and H. C. Lake.

On motion the President and Secretary of the meeting were added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

BURGLARS IN MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 10.—Burglars are committing numerous depredations hereabouts. A milkman was garroted in the street early Tuesday morning. The residence of Mr. Lewis Clark, the City Collector, was robbed on Tuesday night of a gold watch and $170 in money and silverware. The residence of a Catholic priest was also robbed of silverware. Last night W. H. Crane's house, at Surdys, on the Midland Railroad, was robbed of money, watches, and clothing. Officers are in pursuit of the thieves, but thus far none have been captured.

THE LOUISIANA STATE DEBT.

STATEMENT OF GOV. KELLOGG IN REPLY TO A WESTERN NEWSPAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—Gov. Kellogg has written to the Chicago *Times* a long letter in response to an editorial which appeared in that paper, in which the debt of this State is set down at $50,597,394 95. He says: "The *Times* having stated so prominently what the debt of Louisiana is not, will you not permit me to state what it really is? In January, 1874, the bonded and floating debt was $24,832,407 90. It has been decreased by the redemption of seventy-two past due bonds, $72,000; by the retirement of outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness, and payment of the amount due the fiscal agent, $1,022,860 12; by the exchange of $3,259,380 of consolidated bonds for $5,432,300 of old bonds, $2,172,920; by the exchange of $427,421 36 of consolidated bonds for $712,368 83 of old warrants and certificates of indebtedness, $284,947 53. Total reduction, $3,552,727 65, leaving the actual debt of the State to-day $21,279,680 25. The figures given in the Chicago *Times* representing the present State debt of Louisiana appear to have been taken from a report prepared more than two years ago by a Mr. Weymouth, a gentleman without official standing, but afflicted with an incurable mania on the subject of repudiation. He prepared a most lugubrious analysis of the condition and origin of the State debt for the use of the committee of citizens appointed by me in 1873. This committee did not accept it, and he has ever since been striving to get it into print at the public expense, and has at last succeeded. The joint committee of the Legislature appointed at the regular session last Winter to examine into the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, very unwisely, as I think, permitted it to be added as an appendix to a second edition of their report issued since the adjournment of the Legislature. I am assured by the Chairman and other members of this committee that there was no intention to make this presentment of Mr. Weymouth a part of the *res gestæ* of their report. A glance at the appendix will show that it has not the remotest connection with the existing State debt, but is simply what it professes to be, a report, not before published, prepared by J. M. Weymouth, for the use of the Committee of Examiners appointed by his Excellency, Gov. Kellogg, in 1873. More than $21,000,000 of the contingent liabilities of the State therein referred to, if they had any actual existence in 1873 when that report was prepared, which is more than doubtful, have since been buried forever under a sweeping repealing act of the Legislature, and a constitutional amendment solemnly ratified by the people."

He adds: "The Funding bill adopted in 1874 is in successful operation. It has been generally accepted by our creditors at home, and I have just received from the Council of Foreign Bondholders, under date of May 20, 1875, a formal notification that, while they still condemn the bill, they are prepared to accept its provisions, being satisfied that the principle of this bill has been adopted by all classes of the citizens, and now forms part of the Constitution of the State. We have funded already over $6,000,000 of obligations, and have more than $500,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the interest fund. The *Times* says deliberately and explicitly that $50,597,394 95 is the amount of the debt of the State of Louisiana as it stood at the commencement of the current calendar year. I say deliberately and explicitly, and with the records of the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, and the Fiscal Agent to bear me out in my assertion, that the State debt, including every outstanding bond, except the old Property Bank bonds referred to, and all outstanding warrants, of whatever kind or nature, is at the present time but $21,279,680 25, and that it will continue to be reduced until it reaches the limit of $15,000,000. The *Times* says that our annual interest charge is more than $3,500,000. I state that our annual interest charge is $1,050,000, and this is limited by the Constitution. Misrepresentation of the condition of affairs in Louisiana appears to have become chronic with a large portion of the press. Such glaring misstatements as those I have quoted may, indeed, injure the credit of the State abroad, may retard the returning prosperity of the people, and may afford the politicians of other States material aid for campaign use, but can effect no other results, for even the most bitter opponents of the Republican Party here know, and will admit, the utter falsity of the assertions made."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE PREMISES NO. 413 BROADWAY AND NO. 68 LISPENARD STREET DAMAGED BY FIRE TO THE EXTENT OF OVER $8,000—A BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED BY CHEMICAL ENGINE NO. 6.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out from some unknown cause in the kitchen of the restaurant of John Attwood, on the first floor of No. 411 Broadway, and before it could be extinguished considerable damage was sustained. The flames extended to the first and second floors of the building, and also to the upper floors of the adjoining building, No. 413 Broadway, on the corner of Lispenard street. The firemen were very prompt, and by their exertions an extensive conflagration was avoided. A second alarm was sent out as a precautionary measure, but the reserve engines were not called into requisition. The following is a list of the losses: The basement of No. 411 is occupied by Henry R. Parsons, boot and shoemaker; loss $500 on stock. The first floor was occupied as Attwood's restaurant; loss on stock and fixtures, $2,000. The second floor is occupied by H. R. Russell & Co., jewelers, and Wallace H. Cole & Co., shirt manufacturers; loss by water, $1,000. The third floor is occupied by L. Levi, manufacturer of shirts and hosiery; loss, $500. The fourth floor is occupied by P. W. Lambert & Co., pocket-book manufacturers; loss, $250. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,500. The first floor of No. 413 Broadway, and No. 68 Lispenard street, lost by water a trifling amount. The second floor, occupied by Leoboldi & Mayer, dealers in pearl buttons, was damaged by water $500. The third, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by Mooney & Bro., clothiers; loss by fire and water, $1,500. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

During the progress of the fire Samuel Kochman, aged seven years, who resided with his parents at No. 165 East Broadway, was run over by Chemical engine No. 6, and was so seriously injured that he died soon after. The boy was standing in the crowd with an elder brother, at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, when a line of hose burst, and the water spurted over the team attached to the engine. The horses ran away into the crowd, and before they could be checked the engine passed over the lad. He was picked up by Roundsman McLaughlin and Officer Maguire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station. Police Surgeon McLeod was summoned to attend him, but the lad expired soon after the arrival of the doctor. On examination, it was found that the lad's right thigh was broken, and that several ribs on the left side over the region of the heart were crushed in. Coroner Eickhoff has been notified to hold an inquest.

OTHER FIRES.

The fire at No. 77 Washington street, Hoboken, on Wednesday night, damaged the building to the extent of $300. A pocket-book manufacturer named Branstett, who occupied the top loft, lost about $500 in stock. Kauffman & Bayer, proprietors of the *Hudson County Journal*, who occupied the first floor of the building, claim to have been damaged $1,000, but their loss is probably somewhat less.

A fire occurred about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a small frame dwelling-house at the rear of No. 198 York street, Brooklyn, by which the occupant of the former building, John O'Brien, lost $400 in clothing and furniture and $680 in currency. The loss on the building amounts to $200, which is covered by insurance.

The Portland (Me.) Packing Company's building, at Windham, Me., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, together with all the machinery. The loss is $7,500; insurance, $3,500.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Delano has gone to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to be absent several days.

Secretary Robeson left Washington yesterday morning for Rye Beach, N. H., with his family.

The "Liberal" State Committee have decided to hold a State Convention, leaving the time and place for the committee to fix.

Rev. Horace James, formerly Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and appointed Superintendent of Freedmen in the Department of North Carolina in 1864, died at Worcester, Mass., last night, aged fifty-seven years.

The jury in the case of Dr. A. Gibson Mahon, in Philadelphia, accused of malpractice in causing the death of Mrs. Amelia Carlotte Dealloer, yesterday rendered a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The store of Rogerson Brothers, at Mansfield, Mass., was entered by burglars last night. The clerk was gagged and bound, and the town safe, which was kept in the store, blown open, from which the burglars took about $500 and escaped.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOR LAWS—BREACHES OF CONTRACT ON PUBLIC WORKS TO BE PUNISHED CRIMINALLY.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, introduced bills amending the Labor laws. They provide that breaches of contract calculated to cause public injury by work people employed in a public capacity, as in the supply of gas and water, shall be dealt with criminally; all other cases shall be regarded purely as matters of civil contract to be settled by the county courts.

The law against picketing is to continue in force; defendants, however, are to have the option of trial by Justices or jury. In regard to strikes, no agreement to do any non-criminal act in relation to disputes between masters and workmen shall be punishable as a conspiracy. The bills were read a first time.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT—MR. SPURGEON IN THE FIELD.

LONDON, June 10.—It is estimated that 12,000 persons were present to-night at the opening of the hall in Camberwell by Rev. Mr. Spurgeon for revival meetings. Thousands were unable to obtain admittance.

SPAIN.

STOPPAGE OF A BOX OF PROTESTANT BOOKS FOR AN AMERICAN.

SANTANDER, June 10.—A box containing a number of Protestant books consigned to an American resident of this place has been embargoed at the Custom-house. The act has been brought to the attention of Mr. Cushing, the United States Minister at Madrid.

GERMANY.

FINE OF A BISHOP FOR ILLEGALLY EXCOMMUNICATING A PRIEST.

BERLIN, June 10.—A tribunal at Posen has sentenced the Prince Bishop, Dr. Foerster, of Breslau, to a fine of 2,000 marks or 133 days imprisonment for illegally excommunicating a priest.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

THE MORTALITY FROM EPIDEMIC MEASLES CONFIRMED — MEASURES TO STOP THE DISEASE.

LONDON, June 10.—In the the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, announced that the Government had received dispatches confirming the reports of frightful mortality among the natives of the Fiji Islands from epidemic measles. He also said that the authorities of the islands had been telegraphed to to spare neither expense nor exertions to stop the progress of the disease. They have also been instructed to take precautions for the preservation of the peace, disturbances being apprehended in consequence of a belief of the natives that the pestilence has been purposely imported into the islands.

THE AMERICAN CARDINALATE.

REPLY OF THE POPE TO THE ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN STUDENTS—HE HOPES THEY WILL CONVERT THE NATION.

LONDON, June 10.—The Pope, in reply to an address presented to him on the 1st instant from students of colleges in America thanking him for the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate, alluded to the excellent reception given to the appointment in America, and added, "It seems that the harvest in America is ripe and laborers alone are wanting. You are preparing yourselves for that work. Preach especially by example in order to convert that great nation."

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS.

ASSIGNMENT TO SPECIAL SERVICE ABROAD TO OBSERVE AND REPORT ON FOREIGN ARMY ORGANIZATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following is the letter of Secretary Belknap to Quartermaster General Meigs in regard to the assignment of the latter to special service abroad:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 11, 1875.

Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General United States Army:

GENERAL: The President, recognizing your varied and distinguished services as an officer of Engineers and as Quartermaster General during the most eventful period of the military history of the country, and desiring that your experience may be still further extended, and the result of your observations be embodied in a special report, directs that you be detached upon special service, with full pay and allowances for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the organization of foreign Armies. It is expected that you will make the Staff Departments the special subject of your investigations, particularly the Quartermaster's Department, as it has been many years since that department has been represented by a commission abroad, while other corps have enjoyed this advantage. You will embrace in your final report not only the results of your observations on foreign armies, but that which may be of most value in the reports of your own subordinates during the recent rebellion, and make such suggestions and recommendations as in your judgment will add to the efficiency of our own organization. You will be allowed eighteen months for this purpose, from June 1, or such portion of that time as may be deemed necessary for you properly to perform this duty. I am, General, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed,) W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—This morning, while O'Neil, a Sergeant of the City Police, was pursuing a young man named Wingate, known as a disorderly character, he fired two shots from his revolver at the fugitive. Neither hit Wingate, but one of the bullets glanced off in an almost incredible manner and struck a young girl named Sallie Doyle, aged about thirteen, in the head, penetrating to the brain and causing almost instant death.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

ANNAPOLIS, June 10.—The annual examination at the Naval Academy began this morning with the preliminary reception of the Board of Visitors, all of whom were present, except Senators Gordon and Cameron. The customary ceremonies and their individual introduction to the officers of the institution took place about 10 o'clock, and then a salute was fired from the Santee. After the formal reception of the board they organized and selected Commodore Foxhall Parker as President, Gen. Ord Vice President, and Prof. Fay, of the Academy, Secretary. After this they walked around the grounds and witnessed the cadets at howitzer drill, and then inspected the steam department and its apparatus. At 6:30 a fine dress parade of the middies was performed on the parade-ground in the presence of the Visitors and a large company of spectators. The oral examinations will commence to-morrow.

DEATH OF GEN. DUFF GREEN.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—Gen. Duff Green died to-day at his home in Dalton, Ga.

THE WORLD OF BUSINESS.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION REGARDING THE FUTURE — HOPEFUL PERSONS THINK THAT BETTER TIMES ARE AT HAND—THE BUSINESS OF THE PAST MONTHS OF 1875 BETTER THAN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1874—THE COUNTRY SUFFERING FROM HIGH TARIFF, &C.—THE WEST THE MOST VIGOROUS SECTION—CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL AREA—THE BUSINESS FAILURES OF 1874 AND 1875.

The conflict of opinion on the business prospects of the country, even among persons who have devoted themselves to the exclusive observation of its past and present development, and its causes, is very remarkable. There are those whose long connection with every branch of commerce in the United States, and the facilities they possess of acquiring information, would warrant their utterances being taken for incontestible truths but for the unfortunate antagonism that characterizes their statements. One declares the future of American commerce to be flattering in the extreme; the other says it never looked gloomier; and both offer reasons for their deductions found in the correspondence of their agents here and in every county of each State in the Union. The hopeful persons are more exact in the citation of their authorities, therefore greater weight attaches to them and gives birth to the credence that better times are coming. Mr. McKillop, of McKillop & Sprague's Commercial Agency, pronounces the condition of business in this City and country during the past months of 1875 better in the aggregate than that of the first six months of 1874. He could not hazard anything like a trustworthy general opinion as to the future, but he was able to give good reasons, in his judgment, for pleasant anticipations.

In a long interview with a TIMES reporter he carefully went over the ground covered by the business operations of the last year and a half, and step by step marked the changes and their causes. He said that in the beginning of 1874 the effects of the heavy failures and panic of 1873 were still sorely felt, distrust continued, and many houses, some of which afterward failed, were under extension. This, and the general depreciation of values, made the first six months of last year generally unprofitable to merchants. The second part of the year saw a marked improvement in many lines of business, which yielded profitable returns. The footings of sales-books might have shown a diminished aggregate in many instances, but, as in some lines prices were down to *ante bellum* rates, the amount of sales compared unfavorably with the quantity actually sold. There could be no doubt that liquidation had been much more general than was customary, which accounted for the cheapness of money in 1874, and economy had also been practiced to an unusual extent. Still, taking into consideration the reduction of values, indebtedness and the amount economized with the good crops of the year, Mr. McKillop thought this year opened with the country in a sound condition, commercially speaking. The Southern States, though suffering severely in some portions, had done well on the whole, and the West, too, was by no means in such a feverishly speculative mood as it was wont to be. And so 1875 was ushered in with fair prospects, and business men were full of pleasurable anticipations.

Through the continuance of liquidation and economy the volume of business throughout the country had not been so large up to the close of last week as had been generally anticipated. It was fair, though, and gave no grounds for serious apprehension. In this City business had not been as great as had been expected, but it was in an undeniably healthy condition and yielded a fair average profit to its conductors. Beside the causes above named for the seeming sluggishness of trade in New-York, was the undoubted indisposition on the part of merchants to keep anything like heavy stocks on hand. For these same reasons the volume of business in interior cities had increased, so that many of them had undoubtedly done a larger trade this Spring than in any of the previous years for a long period. Merchants from the interior had made their purchases of goods in the cities nearer to them than the great centres of trade, where they would be expected to buy larger invoices than they would at Rochester, Toledo, Detroit, &c. At the same time it must be admitted, said Mr. McKillop, that the business of the country at large was suffering from high tariff, cheap money, the disorganized state of monetary affairs, and costly labor. As a rule, merchandise was as cheap as it was in 1860; but the price of labor and high rents operated against the consumer, and lessened the demand or ability to purchase what was needed by many. Returning to his review of the conditions of trade or commerce in the different sections of the United States, Mr. McKillop stated that from the Canadian line south to New-York merchants had transacted a fair average business, excepting perhaps the lumbermen and those dependent on them. In the East, manufacturing had been dull. Stocks were too heavy and prices too low to induce heavy operations. The effect of this was felt most in Boston, and was visible in the very large number of first-class stores to let in that city. The West had probably been the healthiest and most vigorous business section during the last six months, and money must have been made in large sums by merchants in the interior. Should, therefore, the coming harvest prove good, the West would be rich, and its best anticipations realized. In the South the commercial public were not yet out of danger, and the indications of their future prosperity were not so powerfully marked as might be wished; but the people at large were rapidly coming up to a higher state of real prosperity than they had enjoyed. According to the advices received from Mr. McKillop's agencies in the different Southern States, there was a disposition on the part of planters and farmers to produce less cotton and to grow more grain. Therefore people ought not to be surprised if the cotton crop does not exceed an average, notwithstanding that the agricultural area under actual cultivation this year was much greater than heretofore.

In this connection Mr. McKillop referred to the reports at hand, and received up to June 5, from thirty-four counties in the State of Texas, twenty-four in Arkansas, and seven in Louisiana. In Texas twenty-four reported an increased area under cultivation; only two a decrease. In cotton the average increased area was about twenty per cent.; in grain, about thirty. The harvesting of the wheat crop had commenced, and from every point were heard promises of an excellent and large crop. Corn and cotton needed rain, but were doing well. Mowing was going on, and the results were "all that heart could desire." Four or five counties reported cattle trade declining and agriculture increasing, with less interest in cotton and more in cereals. The chief products of the Arkansas counties will be cotton, corn, and wheat. Three or four counties cultivate fruit, grasses, tobacco, and potatoes. The fruit prospects were declared to be unparalleled; and of Louisiana it was said: "From present appearances the crop of cotton and corn will be large, with a greater yield per acre than at any time for the past five years." The significance of these tidings Mr. McKillop regarded as vital at this juncture, because the future commercial prospects of the section were largely, if not wholly, contingent on the harvest. Since June 5 similar reports have been coming daily, and the tenor of all has been encouraging in the highest degree.

The following may probably be considered a fair standard of commercial failures in this year:

Total number of failures in this City during the first five months of 1874, 356; first five months of 1875, 311. This does not include a number of small retail concerns, where the business done was exceedingly small, and liabilities in no case exceeding $1,000 or $2,000. Of the number above stated, there were:

	1874.	1875.
Dealers in goods manufactured from cotton, wool, &c.	68	51
Dealers in metals of all kinds	28	29
Shipping and commission produce generally	33	34
Dealers in groceries, drugs, wines, liquors, teas, &c.	67	76
Dealers in fancy goods, millinery, jewelry, &c.	66	47
Dealers in boots and shoes, leather, findings, &c.	23	14
Money brokers and bankers	14	3
Dealers in lumber, furniture, &c.	10	10
Miscellaneous	47	47
Total	356	311

Now, by contrast, the statement of Mr. Barlow, of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Commercial Agency, seems very gloomy indeed. He said that he could not give a very strong opinion on the present or future of American mercantile prospects at so short a notice; still, his impressions, although not shared in toto by the rest of firm, were founded on close observation of conditions of trade generally. He felt that the year, so far, had been a failure in a business sense, and trade had fallen far below the expectations of the modestly hopeful ones. Indeed, he could not feel justified in saying that the future would be much better, in view of what had past up to this, and he judged that the most that could be done by careful business men would be to preserve their assets from shrinkage. He believed that much of the present stagnation was due to the existence of a large unremunerated class of operatives, who had little or no money with which to buy even the common necessaries of life. He wished, however, to be distinctly understood as attaching no vital weight to his own views, because he was not prepared to give this subject that critical and specific investigation it imperatively demanded. He presented the following as the table of mercantile failures throughout the United States for the first three months of 1875, together with the amount of liabilities:

States.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.
Alabama	15	$368,000
Arkansas	2	27,000
California	61	675,971
Connecticut	41	297,761
Delaware	5	65,000
District of Columbia	5	28,824
Florida	4	160,000
Georgia	40	1,037,300
Illinois	96	2,385,018
Indiana	84	1,661,349
Iowa	44	976,265
Kansas	19	83,300
Kentucky	38	1,196,000
Louisiana	6	305,831
Maine*	..	.....
Maryland	44	780,435
Massachusetts	113	5,514,000
Michigan	61	511,041
Minnesota	38	250,000
Mississippi	17	418,450
Missouri	65	1,199,550
Nebraska	16	120,000
New-Hampshire*	..	.....
New-Jersey	11	81,758
New-York	152	2,694,562
New-York City	197	8,490,500
North Carolina	16	123,000
Ohio	73	1,187,155
Pennsylvania	155	4,927,606
Rhode Island	21	476,394
South Carolina	61	989,236
Tennessee	23	143,765
Territories	32	546,702
Texas	67	660,100
Vermont	7	31,200
Virginia and West Virginia	47	642,765
Wisconsin	57	419,384
Total	1,733	$38,873,222

* Included in statement of Massachusetts.

The total failures in 1874 were 5,830; total liabilities $155,239,000. Any accurate comparison between the failures of 1875, and those of the corresponding period—three months—of 1874, Mr. Barlow said was impossible owing to the absence of quarterly returns. But by dividing the total of 1874 by four, they get the following: Failures, 1,457; liabilites, $38,809,000. This, however, he considered no test as business might be bad in one quarter, and improve so as to be better than it ever had been before.

THE HARLEM FLATS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RELATIVE TO THE FILLING.

The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Health Commissioners held a conference yesterday in the City Hall in relation to the nuisance arising from the filling of the Harlem flats. Mr. Towle, the Engineer in charge of sewers, and Dr. Viele, the Health Inspector, were also present. It was shown by the records that for the past six years work has been in progress for the amelioration of this district, the only remedies possible—filling and draining—having been pushed as rapidly as the circumstances of the case permitted. The laws applicable to this district require that the improvements shall not cost more than one-half the assessed value of the property benefited. As these tidal lands are assessed at a merely nominal value, for the reason that they are not yet available for building purposes, the very improvements necessary to make them so—draining and filling—are in many cases, often in the worst spots, legally out of the question. The completion of Lexington avenue is delayed by the fact that the contractor to whom the contract has been awarded is in default on another contract to a small amount, which is a legal bar to his undertaking the work. The completion of Madison avenue is delayed by the assertion in the Controller's office that the cost of the work will exceed half the assessed value of the property. The completion of First avenue is at present impossible, as the Brown contract is in court, and nothing can be done until the legal questions are decided. The completion of the outlet sewers for this district is delayed by the Fourth avenue improvement and by the Brown injunction on First avenue. The filling of the area lying east of Third avenue and south of One Hundred and Fourth street is now under contract to Jones & McQuade, and will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and when finished will entirely relieve this portion of the district.

The filling of the area between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, Madison and Third avenues, is in progress by Mills & Ambrose, under the direction of the property owners, on the order of the Health Department. This work will be completed this week, the ashes used being covered with three feet of good earth. It was found that the most expeditious way to accomplish the filling of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets and east of Third avenue, which is by far the worst portion of the entire district; of the area bounded by One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Ninth streets, Third and Fifth avenues; the area bounded by Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Fifth streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the area bounded by One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, Third and Fourth avenues, is by special authority of the Board of Aldermen, which was asked for yesterday. Underground drains will be constructed by the Department of Public Works in connection with the filling and grading, to take the place of the old water-courses which are cut off, as soon as the temporary structures of the Fourth avenue improvement are removed and the outlet sewers completed, which will be in a few weeks. In the meantime the Health Department has sent the entire disinfecting corps, with fifty barrels of dead oil and 200 barrels of metallic salts, to thoroughly disinfect the stagnant pools of water.

The Board of Aldermen also took action on the subject by referring the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Mr. McCarthy, to the Committee on Roads:

Whereas, It is of the greatest importance that the nuisance occasioned by the filling in of the Harlem flats, located east of Third avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-fourth streets, should be abated, as it militates against the health of the residents in that vicinity, and has a depressing effect upon real estate and other interests; and

Whereas, A contract was made by the Department of Public Works for filling in the greater portion of this marsh, which was completed last year; but it did not provide, or at least it was not deemed advisable to raise the surface to a height more than sufficient to prevent its being overflowed by ordinary tides. A great portion of the said marsh, and other marsh land, is now being filled in by the owners of the property by private contract, but to a height only corresponding with the portion filled in by contract with the Department of Public Works, and now is, and will so continue to be, overflowed by the exceptionally high tides that occur about once in every month, if the filling is permitted to remain at the present level. This constant evaporation of the matter filled in, through which the original mud and decayed vegetation of a succession of years, beyond the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants, extends, is, by the action of the sun in warm weather, evaporated, and causes the nuisance complained of; and

Whereas, It is clear that the most effective, if not the only method to abate the evil, is by covering the entire surface with good and wholesome earth to a height sufficient to prevent its overflow by the Spring tides, which at certain intervals cover the entire area with salt water, and upon receding leaves the innumerable depressions in the surface filled, where it remains until evaporation removes it, and the easterly winds waft it, together with the nauseous exhalation that exudes from the marsh, over the surrounding and thickly-populated neighborhood; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to examine critically the work of filling the Harlem Flats, performed under the supervision and by contract with his predecessor in office, and if the power is yet in that department and the remedy mentioned in the preamble to this resolution is approved by him, that he cause the work of increasing the height of the filling to be commenced instantly and in the most expeditious manner, to be completed and to a level sufficient to prevent any overflowing, even by the highest tides; and it is further

Resolved, That the said Commissioner of Public Works be requested to confer with the Board of Health in respect to the above proposition for abatement of the nuisance, and if it meet the approval of that board, then that immediate steps be taken to compel the owners of property now having the same filled in by sweepings from the streets and other refuse matter, to conform to the same grade of filling, and with like good and wholesome earth as is and will be required of the contractor by the Commissioner of Public Works, and also that the under-drainage of the entire area be inspected, and, if found deficient, improved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad that you are calling attention to the condition of the Harlem flats. But there is one point that I have not seen mentioned. It is the damming in of about three acres of water from two to four feet deep—no inlet, no outlet—between Third and Fourth avenues. The water has assumed an inky appearance. It has the soakage from the garbage filling of McGowan's Creek, and is becoming very offensive, and will grow more so as the season advances. I fear more from that putrid water than from the new-made earth. The people living just north of it complain bitterly; and well they may, for it would appear as if all the evils imaginary have come upon us—Pharaoh's plagues excepted. I speak for many. If your reporters have time to examine that one point of interest, I think they will fully agree with all that I have said.

H. M. L. RISLEY,
One Hundred and Twelfth street.

P. S.—We fear that a plague is in store for us.

ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Michael Cunningham, a bar-tender, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Chief Justice Davis and a jury, charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of Michael McCarty, by striking him on the head with a bottle. The occurrence took place on the 31st of March last, in a saloon at Forty-third street and Sixth avenue. The witnesses sworn for the prosecution, while testifying to the act by the prisoner, stated further, that it was done while he, (Cunningham,) who was barkeeper in the saloon, was defending himself from an attack made upon him by the deceased because he was refused liquor. The testimony, when submitted, was not deemed by the District Attorney sufficient on which to ask for a conviction; he therefore abandoned the prosecution, and the court directed a formal verdict of acquittal to be entered in favor of the prisoner.

GOVERNOR TILDEN.

THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD AFFAIR.

WHAT SOME STOCKHOLDERS CHARGE AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE PROVED—A QUEER LEASE—PROFITS THAT WERE NOT EQUALLY DIVIDED—A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS—MR. JOHN M'KEON'S OLD LETTER ON GOV. TILDEN AS A SPECULATOR IN RAILROADS.

If we are to believe the rumors that are flying about, the purpose of Gov. Tilden in coming to pass some days in this City just now was to try and make "combinations" to prevent too much light from being thrown upon certain transactions which have connected his name with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute and Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroads. Gov. Tilden, as our readers have frequently been informed through these columns, has been connected with many of the most important railroad enterprises in this country in the double capacity of legal adviser and stockholder. His great experience has been used for bettering the condition of some lines that have been profitable from the start, and it has been his misfortune to have had to do with not a few that have been insolvent. Indeed, Mr. John McKeon, an anti-monopoly Democrat, in a very lengthy communication to THE TIMES during the campaign last Fall, was cruel enough to intimate that Mr. Tilden had always shown a decided preference for enterprises of the latter character. Here are Mr. McKeon's own words:

"His business has been for years to investigate and make a proper diagnosis of moribund roads, to ascertain their condition, and particularly the number and value of the mortgages; to learn the rights of stockholders, bondholders, and all parties interested in insolvent and struggling corporations; to graduate and scale the respective interests of parties; to foreclose the bonds, and generally to conclude by a scheme of consolidation of several small roads into one grand colossal line. This could alone be effected by legislation, and it would be interesting to know how many laws have been passed in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, at Mr. Tilden's instigation, especially intended to advance the interests of the corporations with which he was connected."

By way of proof that he had not done Mr. Tilden injustice, Mr. McKeon demanded that those who felt sufficient interest in the matter should consult Poor's and Vernon's Manuals and learn for themselves to what extent the name of Tilden appears as Director and Trustee. Then he tells us that there is such a railroad as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, that its liabilities are upward of $37,000,000, and that Mr. Tilden is a Director of it. The Michigan and Lake Shore Road had gone into the hands of a Receiver before Mr. McKeon wrote his letter to THE TIMES, and he takes advantage of the circumstance thus: "In that Tilden is a Director. These lines are a consolidation of several roads. The talent of Tilden consists in the organization of small roads into mammoth monopolies." In further proof of his assertions Mr. McKeon says:

"Turn to our own Commonwealth, and you find the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, in which Tilden is a Director. This road is made up of a consolidation of five different roads, viz.: The New-York and Boston, Putnam and Dutchess, Columbia, Pine Plains and Albany, and Harlem Extension. The capital is $15,000,000. Its total liabilities are over $35,000,000. It is stated in Vernon's Manual that the managers are pecuniarily interested in the Central Vermont Road. Among the roads absorbed by this road is the Harlem Extension, which was nothing more nor less than the consolidation of the Lebanon Springs Railroad with the Bennington and Rutland. Will Mr. Tilden explain how much the holders of the bonds of the Vermont section of the route obtained after the foreclosure of some of the bonds? The foreclosure preceded the consolidation with which Tilden is identified. This new organization passes from New-York through Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia, and other counties on the easterly line of our State, and it is a striking piece of evidence that every delegate from these counties voted for Tilden's nomination in the Liberal Convention."

Mr. McKeon, it should be remembered, in thus undertaking to open the eyes of the voters to the true character of a brother lawyer, claimed to be actuated by the very purest and most disinterested motives. He objected to have any man occupying the distinguished position of Governor of New-York who had grown enormously rich by the management and consolidation of bankrupt railroad enterprises. Here is what he said of him as a professional adviser, in which rôle, it was asserted by his friends, he had only appeared in connection with railroads:

"What kind of professional adviser has Tilden been? We will refer to only one of his professional acts. The country has been scandalized by the Credit Mobilier scheme. Had Mr. Tilden anything to do with this? The Congressional investigation shows who organized this great wrong on the people and the stockholders of the Union Pacific Road. When Oakes Ames was examined before the House Committee he was asked, 'Were you not informed by counsel who drew the contract that this was a violation of the law?' he answered, 'They were informed by counsel that this issuing of stock as a payment on the contract for building the road was an entire compliance with the law,' and he added that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was one of the counsel."

But, to return again to the rumors which are floating about just now, and to the alleged facts in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad transaction. A circular, or "call," published in May last, for a meeting of stockholders in this City, set forth certain charges, of which we give a summary. From the report of a committee appointed by stockholders on the 27th of May, 1873, it appears that the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad was reorganized in 1861–2; that there was an exchange of the various securities; that the reorganization was conducted in accordance with the terms of an agreement signed by the holders of the old securities, which designated a special committee to carry out its provisions, including the distribution of the new securities; that the members of the committee, after having performed their labors, including the voting to themselves of compensation in cash, had left in their hands some $284,000 worth of bonds of the company, which had never since been accounted for; that these bonds, with the interest since paid by the company, would now represent upward of $500,000; that when these facts had been made public in the printed report of the stockholders' committee, an explanation was requested; that the then President of the company gave none save that the members of the special committee charged with the work of reorganization had claimed that "the surplus bonds left over belonged to them individually;" that this special committee "were then and are now the controlling spirits in the present board."

It is said that Mr. Tilden was a member of that special committee, and that the President of the company, when asked what had become of the $284,000 worth of bonds, referred the inquirers to him. On searching for Mr. Tilden it was found that he had gone to Europe, and the President declined to give any further information on the subject.

In relation to the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad, the same stockholders' committee reported that the road appeared to have been built five years previously, "mostly by the then New-York Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Road;" that before the first step was taken in the matter of building, a lease was executed between the Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute and Belleville and Southern Illinois lines, by the terms of which the former guaranteed eleven hundred thousand dollars' worth of eight per cent. bonds of the latter; a rental of forty per cent of the gross earnings; agreed to pay its taxes, and to furnish all the rolling-stock, station-houses, fences—almost everything but the road itself; that, although eleven hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds were guaranteed, the building of the road actually cost very much less than $1,000,000, thus giving to said New-York Directors dividends upon stock which had cost them nothing; that the accounts of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad showed that the lease transaction with the Belleville and Southern Illinois line had resulted in loss to the stockholders of the former.

It is said that Mr. Tilden was one of the owners of the Belleville and Southern Illinois Road at the time mentioned, and that he had received in addition to his profits from the stock, $21,000 for services as lawyer and Trustee.

At the meeting called by the circular before referred to, and held in this City on the 29th of last month, in the interest of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute stockholders, statements were made which embodied the foregoing facts, and these resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman for the following purposes:

First—To demand from the officers of the company an inspection of the list of voting bondholders and to preserve a copy thereof, and, if refused, to take legal proceedings to obtain the same.

Second—To obtain proxies of the stockholders and bondholders of the company, and vote for such persons as members of the Board of Directors as will cause an investigation to be made of the matter referred to in the circular calling this meeting, and the matters in dispute to be judicially settled.

Third—To require from the present officers of the company an explanation of the facts referred to in the circular calling this meeting."

Messrs. William C. Whitney, William F. Mott, and Charles E. Lemenais having been appointed as such committee, it appears that they have made application to the Supreme Court in this City for a mandamus to compel the proper officers of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company to exhibit the books for the inspection of the parties interested. There was opposition, but the court ordered the issue of a mandamus, and it is likely that we shall soon have a full investigation of the affairs of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute and the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Companies. We are all, of course, most anxious to know whether or not the lease transaction met with the approval of Gov. Tilden, whether the Governor really had a share in the $284,000 worth of bonds, and if not, who had.

By the way, we should like to know the precise nature of the "combinations" which, it is alleged, the Governor is "trying to make to prevent exposures." Can it be that the *World's* flattering "notice" of his career is one of these "combinations?" Hardly. And yet it may be, although some persons might be puzzled if they should try to find out what a fondness for early dinners, good anecdotes at table, and ambling on spirited horses in the park, can possibly have to do with insolvent railroads, queer speculations in railroad leases, and the like.

Since the foregoing was put in type, a dispatch has come from St. Louis which says:

"At the annual meeting of the bond and stock holders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad this evening, the following Directors of the third class were elected for three years: Robert Bayard, Samuel J. Tilden, William Bayard Cutting, John S. Barnes, and Thomas Denny, all of New-York."

THE MASTER CAR-BUILDERS.

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THEIR CONVENTION YESTERDAY—THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF EXCELLENCE IN DRAWBARS AND BUFFERS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FREIGHT CARS AND BRAKES—OTHER MATTERS INTERESTING TO THE TRADE.

The first business transacted by the Master Car-Builders' Association, in their convention at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday, was listening to the following report from the Committee on Drawbars and Buffers:

To the Master Car-Builders' Association:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Drawbars and Buffers come before you this year feeling some embarrassment from the fact that we have been unable to settle upon any plan satisfactory to ourselves to present to your consideration that will in any way remedy or better the evils or difficulties that now exist in freight cars throughout the country. The evil is great, and difficult to overcome, and, in our opinion, is not realized as fully by the master car-builders and other officers as it should be. There is no doubt in the minds of your committee that many accidents may be avoided if the arrangements for connecting cars were improved. The expense and loss to some railroad companies in links and pins alone is a very large item, amounting, as reported, to $18,000 or $20,000 a year, and on some roads as high as $60,000 a year, and in addition to this we may add a large amount resulting from injuries to men, such as doctors' bills, and, in some cases, the wages of men off duty while suffering from injuries, and men that have lost a limb and are pensioned by the road, only performing some small service, all this expense being directly attributable to defective arrangements of drawbars and buffers. The committee would call attention to the defective manner in which many drawbars are attached to the bodies of cars as being also a source of danger and accident, and, consequently, of expense. They are dropped considerably below the line of resistance, and, consequently, they give a leverage over the already weak fastenings, and any unusually sudden shock will break them away. This defect should be remedied in cases where it exists so as to bring the fastening as nearly in the most effective line of resistance as possible, and it should be very strong, and we think a stronger spring should be used, with more range of motion, thereby lessening the shock to the car. Your committee, during the last year, have had their attention called to a great number and variety of new models and plans, claimed by the inventors to be improvements, but we have failed to see anything yet that in our opinion meets the demand or would to any great degree improve the present arrangement. Some of the plans devised have some merit, but fail in the most important point. Your committee have given considerable thought and attention to this subject, and although we are not prepared to recommend any definite change or plan, yet we believe that certain principles should be embodied in whatever plan may be eventually adopted. First, the drawbar should be a self-coupler, avoiding the use of link and pin in order to save the immense item of expense to our railroad companies now entailed upon them from this cause. Second, there should be some very strong arrangement for buffing placed on the most effective line of resistance. Third, the whole must be so arranged as to be used in connection with our present drawbars, as it would be entirely impracticable to introduce anything that would not work with our present rolling stock. We also believe that we see strong indications that inventors in another year may produce a remedy for this defect. We recommend full discussion, but no definite action in the disposition of this subject. (Signed,)

T. D. ADAMS,
L. GAREY,
C. A. SMITH.

This report was accepted without discussion, and Messrs. Hoyt, Kirby, and Smith, the committee on the best style and most economical truck for freight-cars, and the best position and hanging of brakes and position of brake-shaft, (right and left hand when standing in the car,) reported that a circular had been sent to the car-builders of the different roads to which fifteen answers had been received. The questions, in the circular and the replies received are in relation to the mechanical construction of the trucks and brakes. The committee report, on the basis of the replies, that an iron truck is the most economical for freight-cars; that swinging bolsters are of advantage; that a truck of freight-cars should be as near centre-bearing as possible; that side-bearings should be flat, smooth, and hard, and made of either chilled cast-iron or steel; that a spring over the box or journal is desirable but not necessary; that bracing is unnecessary to a well-built truck; that wheels should be placed at a distance of five feet from axle to axle; that brakes should be hung outside of wheels instead of between them, and that it is desirable to have a standard established for the manufacture of trucks, so that all may be uniform, except in their wheels and springs. After accepting an invitation to visit the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, this afternoon, the association then considered several questions in relation to its business. One was what number of new car axles should be joined and fitted to wheels in ten hours' work by one man. The opinions elicited varied from six to sixteen. In relation to work done by one railroad company for another, it was asked what percentage should be added to the charge for labor and materials to cover other expenses not easily classified. On this the opinions varied greatly. One would charge no percentage, while several charged as high as twenty per cent. It was asked what the mileage life was of a No. 1 car axle hammered from scrap iron. No definite answer was obtained. The practice of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was stated to be that they never placed an axle the second time under a passenger car. The convention then adjourned until 8:30 A. M. to-day, and in the afternoon visited Jerome Park.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

A THOROUGH AND EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION PROMISED—EXAMINATION YESTERDAY OF COMMISSIONER MATSELL—A CONTROVERSY OVER THE STREET-CLEANING DUTIES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—A RULE OF THE DEPARTMENT MADE IN OPPOSITION TO A LAW OF THE STATE—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into the causes of crime in the City of New-York held its first session yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen in the City Hall. The committee consists of Messrs. T. Cooper Campbell, Chairman; James W. Husted, Jacob Hess, Leo C. Dessar, and John T. McGowan, and has for its legal adviser Mr. John D. Townsend. The proceedings of yesterday consisted of a brief examination of Commissioner Matsell, which lasted during an hour. The committee then adjourned until next Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Commissioner Matsell was present by request, and, not being under subpœna, was not sworn. The purpose, in the first instance, is to obtain such suggestions from the heads of the different departments as they may deem proper to make, either in respect to the amendment of old laws or the enactment of new ones.

The Chairman having announced that the committee was ready to proceed with the business for which it had been appointed, Mr. Townsend made a brief statement. Before proceeding with the duties which he had been selected to perform, he thought it might not be improper to say a few words. He esteemed it an honor that the committee had selected him as their counsel in these proceedings, but while he recognized the honor, he appreciated how much labor and responsibility went with it. The work they had before them would be very extended. They must expect to meet many obstructions, and from those whose ways were dark they must be prepared to encounter hostility. But he understood that the committee intended to make their investigation thorough and exhaustive, and if carried on in the spirit in which it was proposed to conduct it, it must result in unquestionable advantage to the public. They were engaged in a great public good, and they had a right to call on the public to assist them in it. There were organizations in every ward of the City which expressed themselves anxious for reform, and they asked them to present details from the localities which they represented. They felt that the City was filled with low groggeries and gambling-houses; they knew that there was a law to prevent this state of things; they insisted that the Department of Police had the power to suppress these evils, and if they could indicate them to the Police they had a right to insist on their suppression. They had a right to call upon all branches of the civil government to aid in that suppression. It seemed proper, therefore, that they should call upon the gentlemen having charge of the different departments, and hear from them any suggestions which they might have to make as to the working of the laws, as to what amendments were needed, or as to what new laws were deemed advisable.

Commissioner Matsell, President of the Police Board, was then called, but being present merely by request, and for the purpose of giving information to the committee, was not sworn. He was first questioned by Mr. Townsend as to the general duties of the Police Commissioners, which, in reply, he described as consisting in "directing and maintaining the rules, regulations, and government of the Police force," the executive power being vested, not in the Commissioners, but in the Superintendent. In reply to further questions, Commissioner Matsell said that there was not in existence a complete printed copy of the present rules of the Police force, the old rules having been partially repealed or altered, and the changes made known to the Captains by general orders. Mr. Townsend then directed his inquiries to the street-cleaning duties of the Commissioners, the examination on this subject being as follows:

Q.—Are there other duties imposed upon the Commissioners besides these general ones you have mentioned? A.—Yes, they have a number of special duties.

Q.—With regard to the street-cleaning, when was that duty imposed last? A.—Before I came into the department.

Q.—Does it occupy the attention of all the Commissioners? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask your opinion as an expert whether it is calculated to impair the efficiency of the Police Department to add that to its other duties?

Mr. Husted objected to the question.

Mr. Campbell (Chairman) thought it might properly be asked.

Mr. Husted—If I was the witness I would stand on my reserved rights.

Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Matsell was not under oath, and was not in the ordinary sense a witness.

Mr. Townsend urged the proposition that crime would naturally increase by reason of the inefficiency of the suppressive measures, and that this inefficiency might not proceed from incompetence, but from being overborne by other duties. He then modified his question by asking Commissioner Matsell's opinion, as an expert, whether it was advisable that the Police Department should be encumbered by other duties. Mr. Matsell answered that he was not an expert in street cleaning, but added that he did not think it advisable that the department should be encumbered in any way. At present, he said, a portion of his time was engaged in the Street-cleaning Department. All reports in reference to street matters were supposed to reach the Commissioners, but the Superintendent had discretionary power.

The next point touched upon was the discipline of the force and its sufficiency, Commissioner Matsell expressing the opinion that, as the City was constantly growing, the Police force should also constantly receive additions, and that 100 more men were needed now in addition to the present 2,300. The examination then concluded as follows:

Q.—Have you not the power to appoint a hundred men? A.—We have the power to appoint a hundred men if we think the City requires it, but the Board of Apportionment regulates the pay.

Q.—Have you not the power to get pay for more policemen if you desire it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—For a special purpose? A.—For a special purpose, such as riots, we can make special men.

Q.—In cases of crime is not the Superintendent authorized to draw upon the Treasury? A.—No.

Q.—Is not rule 23 in force? A.—We have never drawn a dollar; it doesn't say Superintendent.

Q.—The President of the board is empowered? A.—That is intended for the detective force. [The rule says that the money is to be drawn from the Secret Service fund.]

Q.—If you had information that crime existed, and that you had not a sufficient force to hunt it down, would not that rule enable you to apply to the Treasury? A.—We made no item of that kind in our demands upon the Board of Apportionment, and, therefore, we have no money. Commissioner Matsell subsequently stated that the rule would enable such an application on the part of the Commissioners.

Q.—Have you men enough to hunt up crime at present? A.—The men are mostly wanted to protect the citizens when they are asleep at night; this other is the detective business.

Q.—Must they not look to find crime as well? A.—Certainly, on their beats.

Q.—Does not the Police Department depend a great deal on the common patrolman for the suppression of crime? A.—We do depend upon them for the suppression of crime; the detective steps in after the crime has been committed.

Q.—Do you think sufficient education has been given to the Police before they are put on the force? A.—They might have more; we instruct them for a month and then they go on their beats.

Q.—Is the instruction as it is given and allowed by the rules, sufficient for the men going on the force? A.—I would say no; but I would qualify that by saying that the demand is so great we could not spend more than one month.

Q.—How many men have you known to be appointed on the Force on their own application? A.—I have known a great many, and I have always preferred them to any others. I am not single in that, for I believe my colleagues are endeavoring with all the energy they possess to get men unrecommended by outside influence.

Q.—Do you know of men having been appointed who had not lived for one year in this City as required by law? A.—I do not.

Mr. Townsend next read rule 41, which runs thus; Whenever, under section 41 of chapter 453 of the laws of 1864, the Superintendent shall come into possession of implements of gaming, he shall retain the same until the prosecution against the arrested parties shall be finally concluded; and if the arrested parties, after trial by due course of law, are acquitted, the property shall be delivered to the owner; but if convicted, the Superintendent shall cause such implements to be destroyed. He shall cause all parties, arrested for offenses committed under said section, to be charged with such offense and prosecuted therefor.

Q.—By what authority did the Commissioners make that rule in contradiction of the laws of 1864, as amended by the charter of 1873, which stated that the implements of gaming should be destroyed? A.—I cannot answer that question because I was not on the board.

Q.—I ask whether if the rule is in direct contradiction to the law of 1873 it should not be amended? A.—I have no doubt it will be; we cannot do everything at once, but we are trying to make every improvement possible.

Q.—Would it not be as sensible to give a burglar back his tools if he were acquitted as to hand gamblers back their chips? A.—Yes.

Mr. Townsend finally asked Commissioner Matsell whether he had thought of any laws that would require amendment. Mr. Matsell asked counsel to put his question on that point in writing and he would submit it to the entire board, whose opinion would be more valuable.

Mr. Townsend acquiesced in the suggestion, and Mr. Matsell withdrew to meet other engagements, first expressing his readiness to impart to the committee at any time he might be called upon such information as he had within his reach.

The committee then adjourned until next Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

REMARKABLE ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN.

ALL OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS DECLARED IN CONTEMPT AND PREVENTED FROM VOTING—P. G. DUFFY'S NOMINATION AS POLICE JUSTICE CONFIRMED.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday was marked by an extraordinary proceeding. All the Republican members were declared guilty of contempt, and they were debarred from voting on the nomination of P. G. Duffy for the vacant Police Justiceship. After President Lewis had taken the chair some ordinary business was transacted. A petition for a new armory for the Seventh Regiment was laid over; a resolution directing the Commissioners of Charities to take possession of a portion of the New-York Dispensary Building on Centre and White streets for a Reception Hospital was adopted, and another resolution, offered by Mr. Morris, requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether valid assessments could be levied for prosecuting public improvements on Riverside avenue, was referred to the Law Committee, of which Alderman Purroy is Chairman. The assessments involved amount, it is said, to over $2,000,000.

At this point the committee appointed by President Lewis to wait upon heads of departments, with a view to have the order rescinded reducing the wages of the Boulevard laborers from $2 to $1 60 per day, submitted a report in which they stated that the Commissioners they had called upon had refused to recede from the position they had taken. The committee omitted to state the fact that they had called upon Mayor Wickham, and that he stated he was opposed to paying the former rate. Then followed a resolution protesting against the reduction. After the report was read, it was put to the meeting. The roll was called, and when the name of Alderman Vance was reached he declined to vote, on the ground that under existing laws the Common Council had no right to take action upon the matter, which belonged exclusively to the departments.

The other members, however, voted, and the President announced "that the report was adopted by a count, 17 to 2." The refusal of Mr. Vance to vote led several of the Tammany Aldermen to make an effort to compel him or have him adjudged guilty of contempt. Mr. Purroy suggested that Mr. Vance be called upon to vote. Alderman Simonson said that the Chairman had announced that the report was adopted by a vote of 17 to 2, and therefore Mr. Vance's name could not again be called.

Alderman Purroy soon discovered a mode by which Mr. Vance's name could again be called. He moved that the vote be reconsidered, apparently for that purpose. This was carried by the Democratic majority. The roll was called, and the Republican members—Messrs. Billings, Howland, Dean, Morris, Robinson, Simonson, and Vance—when their names were reached, answered respectively, "I decline to vote," whereupon President Lewis declared the gentlemen who had refused to vote in contempt.

This sentence was joyfully received by the Tammany members. Amid a scene of boisterous mirth they offered resolutions that each Republican be excused from voting, but the President did not put them to the meeting.

Alderman Simonson asked whether the President or the board had a right to declare a member in contempt, but the President did not reply.

Alderman Reilly moved that the non-voting members be declared in contempt, and the motion was carried.

President Lewis again said that the members who had not voted were guilty of contempt, and that they could not vote upon any matter until they had purged themselves.

Alderman Billings, however, rose, and as a member of the Law Committee who made charges against the Controller, presented the following report:

The undersigned, member of the Committee on Law Department of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred the preamble and resolution relative to the official conduct of Andrew H. Green, Controller, respectfully begs leave to present a minority report, as follows:

This committee held a number of meetings, the most of which I attended, but received no official notification of the time of the final meeting, nor invitation to be present and take part in the proceedings. I had every right to expect, as a matter of courtesy and custom, that no report would be made up and adopted by the committee without an opportunity being afforded me to inspect and discuss that which was proposed to be submitted. Notwithstanding such reasonable expectation on my part, the report was adopted at a caucus of the committee, held, as I am informed, at the residence of a member of the Board of Aldermen, without notification or invitation to me to be present at the meeting, and the first intimation I received that the investigation was closed was the placing in my hands of the printed majority report, as the board was called to order at its last meeting, and at which time the report was hurriedly adopted, notwithstanding the request of a very respectable minority that it should be laid over and printed, all of which was an unwarrantable and undignified proceeding.

I understand, as indeed the report states, that many persons of high responsibility who were summoned before the committee refused to appear, the inference being, to my mind, that they had no material evidence to give, and from what I heard personally I judged that of those who did appear, those witnesses who were not opposed to the Controller on personal grounds testified rather in his favor than otherwise, although in several instances their evidence seemed to be misconstrued. In justice to the Controller, it seemed to me that he should have had the opportunity of being heard in his own behalf, but, quite to the contrary, he was not only not invited or summoned to appear, but also was not allowed to have any representative present. This again seemed to me an unfair proceeding. In view, therefore, of these facts, I am unwilling that any further steps shall be taken in this matter without entering my protest against the irregularity and apparent injustice of the whole proceedings, which are, in my opinion, unbecoming the dignity of a representative body of the City of New-York.

O. P. C. BILLINGS.

The President refused to accept the report, and it was handed back to Mr. Billings. Further debate upon the subject was interrupted by President Lewis, who announced a communication from the Mayor. In this communication the Mayor nominated Mr. P. G. Duffy, the Principal of Grammar School No. 29, and a graduate of Columbia College Law School, for the vacant Police Justiceship. Under instructions from Mr. Lewis, the Clerk called only the names of the Democratic members, when a vote was taken upon the nomination, the Republican members having been adjudged in contempt. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 13—all Democrats. Alderman Deane claimed the right to vote on the nomination, but was refused by the President. Alderman Lysaght moved that the board adjourn, as they had only thirteen members in good standing. [Laughter.] The motion was carried.

After the meeting several of the Republican Aldermen stated that they believed the confirmation of Mr. Duffy as Police Justice to be invalid, because the President had debarred them from exercising their right to vote upon the question.

A sketch of Mr. Duffy appeared in Thursday's TIMES. He was indorsed by Mr. Eugene Kelly and other bankers, by Commissioner Vermilye and his colleagues in the Board of Education, and also by Mr. John Kelly. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has been connected with the public schools for a very long period. Mr. Duffy is a member of the Tammany General Committee from the First District.

THE WISHART HABEAS CORPUS.

Robert H. Wishart, held for extradition on a charge of forgery, the particulars of which have been already published, was brought before Chief Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, the object being to secure his discharge. Wishart is indicted as Robert H. Wishart, alias J. E. Batcheler, and the ground of the application for his discharge is a want of identity with the person so indicted. He was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that he never went by the name of J. E. Batcheler; he knew a person of that name, and pointed to him in court; knew the person pointed at by the name of George F. Hilt; met him in Delmonico's down town in April of last year, and was introduced to him by a Mr. Prindle, of Philadelphia; he had not been more than five or six times in Philadelphia, then to stop but a few hours, and never more than a night; he was a kind of clerk to Batcheler or Hilt, but did not discover that his name was Hilt until about August, 1874; soon after such discovery he became suspicious and told Capt. Irving, and five detectives then went to Philadelphia after Hilt; Hilt left his office in September; he (Wishart) was not disguised when arrested. The further hearing was adjourned to this morning. In the course of the examination, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Wishart, charged as his belief that this indictment was the result of a conspiracy against his client to keep him from testifying in a prosecution in the United States Court against Hilt.

POWERS OF ERIE'S RECEIVER.

Chancellor Runyon has filed his order appointing, as already reported, ex-President Jewett Receiver of the Erie Railway property in New-Jersey. The order vests the Receiver with all the powers granted in the act concerning corporations, approved April 7, 1875. It directs the Receiver to continue the operation of the road, to keep the property in good condition, to employ and discharge all agents, servants, and laborers, and purchase and pay for all necessary supplies and materials; to settle and transact business, to prosecute and defend existing actions, and commence and defend suits necessary in the ordinary course of business, and to make a full and complete exhibit of the affairs of the company to the court as soon as convenient. The appointment of the Receiver must not, however, be construed to impair the right of the State to require the payment of the alleged unpaid taxes. All persons or corporations having a contract with the company may apply for an injunction against the company or Receiver to compel either to refrain from violating the contract. The order, in conclusion, directs the Receiver to file a bond in $150,000, which shall be approved by the Chancellor.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS—AN APPEAL FROM CALIFORNIA—A WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAND CASE—TITLE TO LAND ON AN UNCONSTRUCTED RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following opinions have been given by the United States Supreme Court:

The City of Sacramento, plaintiff in error, vs. Paulina C. Fowle.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The basis of this action is a judgment, recovered by the defendant in error, against the City of Sacramento, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, which is conceded to be a court of general common law jurisdiction. It is sought to impeach the record of this judgment, (which was received in evidence on the trial below,) on the ground that there was no sufficient service of process upon the City of Sacramento, the California Process Act, (Compiled Laws of California, section 29, page 523,) provides that, if the suit be against a corporation, the summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof "to the President or other head of the corporation, Secretary, Cashier, or Managing Agent thereof." The officer to whom the writ was directed returned it, with a certificate that he had served it on the defendant, the City of Sacramento, by delivering a copy of the summons, with the complaint attached, to Charles H. Swift, President of the Board of Trustees of said defendant, whom he knew to be such President and head of such corporation. That the summons was served in conformity with the statute we think quite clear. There are parts of four sections in the act incorporating the City of Sacramento, (Statutes of California, 1863,) applicable to the subject, which are as follows:

SECTION 2.—The City of Sacramento shall be governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of three members.

SEC. 3.—The officers of the City of Sacramento shall be a First, Second, and Third Trustee, who shall constitute a Board of Trustees.

SEC. 4.—The Board of Trustees shall be designated as follows: The First Trustee shall be President of the Board of Trustees and general executive officer of the City Government.

SEC. 5.—The President of the Board of Trustees shall be the head of the police, and general executive head of the city.

If the President of the Board of Trustees is not the "head of the corporation," it is difficult to see who is, for no other executive or head officer is named in the charter. Indeed, it would seem that a service upon any officer of less grade would not be a compliance with the statute. The Legislature doubtless intended, in pursuance of a wise public policy, to guard the city from the consequences which have sometimes followed legislation permitting suits to be prosecuted against municipal corporations, where process was served upon any officer of the City Government. It is easy to see that in such a case the public interests might suffer, but no reasonable apprehension could be indulged in this regard if the chief officer entrusted by the people with the management of their affairs was notified of the pendency of judicial proceedings. The decision on this point disposes of the case, for if the service was in conformity with the statute the court had jurisdiction of the party and the subject matter, and the judgment is conclusive against the city, until reversed on direct proceedings by the Supreme Court of the State. It is hardly necessary to say that the question of the original liability of the city on the bonds sued upon is not open here. If the city had any defense to make to them, it should have been made when suit was brought against it in the State Court. The judgment is affirmed.

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 100.—*Frederick Schulenberg, Adolph Boeckler, and Louis Hospes, partners as Schulenberg, Boeckler, & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. Samuel Harriman.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—Mr. Justice Fields delivered the opinion of the court, in substance thus: On the 3d of June, 1856, Congress passed an act entitled "An act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in said State." That act grants to the State, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad between certain specified points, every alternate section of land designated by an odd number, for six sections in width on each side of the road. The language of the first section of the act is, "That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Wisconsin;" the lands specified. The third section declares "that the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof;" and the fourth section provides in what manner sales shall be made, and enacts that if the road be not completed within ten years, "no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States." The State accepted the grant thus made, and assumed the execution of the trust. The route of the road was surveyed, and a map of its location was filed in the Land Office at Washington. The adjoining odd sections within the prescribed limits were then withdrawn from sale by the proper officers of the Government, and certified lists thereof, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, were delivered to the State. Subsequently, on the 5th of May, 1864, Congress passed another act on the same subject, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Wisconsin." By its first section additional land is granted to the State, upon the same terms and conditions as those contained in the previous act, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the road between certain of the points designated in the act of 1856, and the last act extends the time for completing the road for five years. This road has never been constructed, nor any part of it, and the time for its construction has not been extended since the act of 1864. Nor has Congress passed any act, nor have any judicial proceedings been taken, to enforce a forfeiture of the grants for failure to construct the road within the period prescribed. Held: That the act of June 3, 1856, and the first section of the act of May 5, 1864, are grants *in presenti*, and passed the title to the odd sections designated to be afterward located; when the route was fixed their location became certain, and the title, which was previously imperfect, acquired precision and became attached to the land; that the lands granted have not reverted to the United States, although the road was not constructed within the period prescribed, no action having been taken, either by legislation or judicial proceedings, to enforce a forfeiture of the grants. Unless there are clauses in a statute restraining the operation of words of present grant, these must be taken in their natural sense to import an immediate transfer of title, although subsequent proceedings may be required to give precision to that title and attach it to specific tracts. No individual can call in question the validity of the proceedings by which precision is thus given to the title where the United States are satisfied with them. The provision in the act of 1856, that all lands remaining unsold after ten years shall revert to the United States, if the road be not then completed, is a condition subsequent, being in effect a provision that the grant to the extent of the lands unsold shall be void if the work designated be not done within that period. No one can take advantage of the non-performance of a condition subsequent annexed to an estate fee, but the grantor or his heirs or successors, and if they do not see fit to assert their right to enforce a forfeiture on that ground, the title remains unimpaired in the grantee. The rule equally obtains where the grant upon condition proceeds from the Government. The manner in which the reserved right of the grantor for breach of the condition must be asserted so as to restore the estate, depends upon the character of the grant. If it be a private grant, that right must be asserted by entry or its equivalent. If the grant be a public one, the right must be asserted by judicial proceedings, authorized by law, or there must be some legislative assertion of ownership of the property for breach of the conditions, such as an act directing the possession and appropriation of the property, or that it be offered for sale or settlement. Where the title to land remains in the State, timber cut upon the land belongs to the State. While the timber is standing it constitutes a part of the realty; being severed from the soil its character is changed, it becomes personalty, but its title is not affected, it continues as previously the property of the owner of the land, and can be pursued wherever it is carried. All the remedies are open to the owner which the law affords in other cases of the wrongful removal or conversion of personal property. Where logs cut from the lands of the State without license have been intermingled with logs cut from other lands, so as not to be distinguishable, the State is entitled, under the law of Minnesota, to replevy an equal amount from the whole mass. The remedy afforded by the law of Minnesota in such case is held to be just in its operation and less severe than that which the common law would authorize. When, in an action of replevin, the complaint alleges property and right of possession in the plaintiffs, and the answer traverses directly these allegations, under the issue thus formed any evidence is admissible on the part of the defendant which goes to show that the plaintiffs have neither property nor right of possession. Evidence of title in a stranger is admissible. Affirmed.

No. 159.—*The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company and the Iowa Railroad Land Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Milton Courtright.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is an abstract:

On the 15th of May, 1856, Congress passed an act entitled "An act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State." (11 Stat. at Large, 9.) That act granted to the State, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad between certain specified places, alternate sections of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of the road, to be selected within fifteen miles therefrom. And the act declared that the lands thus granted should be exclusively applied to the construction of the road, and be subjected to the disposal of the Legislature for that purpose and no other, and only in the manner following—that is to say, a quantity of land not exceeding 120 sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of road, might be sold; and when the Governor of the State should certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any continuous twenty miles of the road were completed, then another like quantity of the land granted might be sold, and so from time to time until the road was completed. The State of Iowa, by act of its Legislature passed on the 14th of July, 1856, accepted the grant thus made, and provided for the execution of the trust. By that act the State granted to the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, a corporation

created by its Legislature for the construction of the railroad, "the lands, interests, rights, powers, and privileges" conferred by the act of Congress, upon the express condition, however, that in case the company should fail to have completed and equipped seventy-five miles of the road within three years from the first day of December then next following, and thirty miles in addition in each year thereafter for five years, and the remainder of its whole line in one year thereafter, or on the 1st of December, 1865, then it should be competent for the State to resume all rights to the lands conferred by the act remaining undisposed of by the company. The company accepted the grant from the State, with its conditions, and immediately thereafter caused a survey and location of the line of the road to be made, a map of which was filed in the proper offices in the State and at Washington. During the years 1857 and 1858 the company performed a large amount of grading upon the road, and sold 120 sections of the land granted, a portion of them to the contractor who graded the road, which sections were selected within a continuous twenty miles of the line of the road. The selections were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the sections were certified by him to the State. Those, however, selected were not from lands lying along the eastern end of the road, as they might have been, but from lands lying further west. Although the company did a large amount of grading, it never completed any part of the road, and in March, 1860, the Legislature of Iowa resumed the lands, interests, rights, powers, and privileges conferred upon the company, and repealed the clauses of the act granting them. Held, that the act of Congress authorized a sale of 120 sections in advance of the construction of any part of the road, and that it was only as to the sale of the remaining sections that the provision requiring a previous completion of twenty miles applied; that there was no restriction upon the State as to the place where the 120 sections should be selected along the line of the road, except that they should be included within a continuous length of twenty miles on each side, and that they might be selected from lands adjoining the eastern end of the road, or the western end, or along the central position; that the company mentioned in the act of the State, July 14, 1856, took the title and interests of the State upon the terms, conditions, and restrictions expressed in the act of Congress, and that the further conditions as to the completion of the road imposed by the State were conditions subsequent, and that the purchasers of the 120 sections took a good title to the property, although no part of the road was constructed at the time. Affirmed.

No. 404.—*Warren Mitchell, appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court. This is an appeal from the Court of Claims. That court found the following facts: At the beginning of the late rebellion Mitchell, the claimant and appellant, lived in Louisville, Ky. He was engaged in business there. In July, 1861, and after the 17th of that month, he procured from the proper military authority of the United States in Kentucky a pass permitting him to go through the army lines into the insurrectionary territory. He thereupon went into the insurgent States and remained there until the latter part of the year 1864. He then returned to Louisville. While in the Confederate States he transacted business, collected debts, and purchased from different parties 724 bales of cotton. He took possession of the cotton and stored it in Savannah. Upon the capture of that place by Gen. Sherman the cotton was seized by the military authorities. It was subsequently sold by the agents of the Government. The proceeds, amounting to the sum of $128,692 22, are in the Treasury. Mitchell bought the cotton in November and December, 1864. He remained within the insurrectionary lines from July, 1861, until after the capture of Savannah by the arms of the United States. The Court of Claims was equally divided in opinion, and dismissed the petition. The claimant has removed the case to this court by appeal. When Mitchell passed within the rebel lines the war between the loyal and disloyal States was flagrant. It speedily assumed the largest proportions. Important belligerent rights were conceded by the United States to the insurgents. Their soldiers when captured were treated as prisoners of war, and were exchanged, and not held for treason. The vessels when captured were dealt with by our prize courts. Their ports were blockaded and the blockades proclaimed to neutral nations. Property taken at sea belonging to persons domiciled in the insurgent States was uniformly held to be confiscable as enemy property. All these things were done as if the war had been a public one with a foreign nation. The prize cases, 2 Black, 687; Mr. Alexander, 3 cotton, Wall, 417; Mauran vs. The Insurance Company, 6 Id., 1. The laws of war were applied in like manner to intercourse on land between the inhabitants of the loyal and disloyal States.

It was adjudged that all contracts of the inhabitants of the former with the inhabitants of the latter were illegal and void. It was held that they conferred no rights which could be recognized. Such is the law of nations *flagrante bello* as administered by courts of justice. Vattel, Sec. 220; Griswold vs. Waddington, 16 Johns, R., 438; Coolidge vs. Guthrie, 8 Amer. Law Reg., U. S., 20; Coppell vs. Hall, 7 Wall., 542; Grosmeyer, 9 Wall., 72; Montgomery, 15 Wall., 400; Lapice & Ferie, 17 Wall., 602; Cutner, 17 Wall., 516. While such was the law as to the dealings between the inhabitants of the respective territories, contracts between the inhabitants of the rebel States not in aid of the rebellion were as valid as those between themselves of the inhabitants of the loyal States. Hence this case turns upon the point whether appellant was domiciled in the Confederate States when he bought the cotton in question. When he took his departure for the South he lived and was in business at Louisville. He returned thither when Savannah was captured and his cotton was seized. It is to the intervening tract of time we must look for the means of solving the question before us. There is nothing in the record which tends to show that when he left Louisville he did not intend to return, or that while in the South he had any purpose to remain, or that when he returned to Louisville he had any intent other than to live there as he had done before his departure. Domicile has been thus defined: "A residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there for an unlimited time." Guer vs. Daniel, 1 Bussey, 349, note. This definition is approved by Phillimore in his work on the subject, page 13. By the term domicile, in its ordinary acceptation, is meant the place where a person lives and has his home. Story's Conf., section 41. The place where a person lives is taken to be his domicile until facts adduced establish the contrary. Bruce vs. Bruce, 2 Bos. and Pul., 229, note; Bamfield vs. Johnston, 3 Vesey, 201; Stanley vs. Barnes, 3 Hagg. Ecc. Rep., 374, 437; Best on Presumptions, 235. The proof of the domicile of the claimant at Louisville is sufficient. There is no controversy between the parties on that proposition. We need not, therefore, further consider the subject. A domicile once acquired is presumed to continue until it is shown to have been changed. Somerville vs. Somerville, 5 Vesey, 787; Harvard Coll. vs. Gore, 5 Pick., 370; Wharton's Conflict of Laws, section 55. When a change of domicile is alleged, the burden of proving it rests upon the person making the allegation. Crookenden vs. Fuller, 1 S. W. and Tr., 441; Hodgson vs. De Beuchesne, 12 Moore, P. C., 288, 1858. To constitute the new domicile, two things are indispensable. First, residence in the new locality, and second, the intention to remain there. The change cannot be made except *facto et animo*. Both are alike necessary. Either without the other is insufficient. Mere absence from a fixed home, however long continued, cannot work the change. There must be the animus to change the prior domicile for another. Until the new one is acquired the old one remains. Wharton's Conf. supra and the authorities there cited. These principles are axiomatic in the law upon the subject. When the claimant left Louisville it would have been illegal to take up his abode in the territory whither he was going. Such a purpose is not to be presumed. The presumption is the other way. To be established it must be proved.—12 Moore, P. C., supra. Among the circumstances usually relied upon to establish the *animus manendi* are: Declarations of the party; the exercise of political rights; the payment of personal taxes; a house of residence, and a place of business. Phillimore, 100; Wharton, sec. 62, and post. All these indicia are wanting in the case of the claimant. The rules of law applied to the affirmative fact, without the aid of the negative considerations to which we have adverted, are conclusive against him. His purchase of the cotton involved the same legal consequences, as if it had been made by an agent whom he sent to make it. Obviously, important further facts bearing on the question might easily have been put in evidence by either party. We regret that it has not been done. As the case is presented, our conclusion is necessarily adverse to the appellant. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Granted.—Mann vs. Willoughby et al.; in the matter of Davis; Wilkinson vs. Shillings; Ryer vs. Ryer et al.; Ulmer vs. Wannemacher; Chilton vs. Brown; Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Stoessel et al.; Delaney vs. Clancey; Andrews vs. Boorman.

Robert vs. Hornberg.—Motion granted.

Motions Denied.—Miller vs. Hallock; Bulkley vs. Hickson.

National Photo-Chemical Company vs. Conkey.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Steiner vs. Bonton.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Lavelle vs. Shaw.—Motion denied, without costs. See Kinnelly vs. Stewart, 22; How, 281.

The Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company vs. Central Cross-town Railroad Company.—Opinion.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Appleby.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Schwarz vs. Schwarz.—Referee's report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Allen vs. Misch.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. Memorandum.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

Schelley vs. Liehl.—Commission may issue, but the stay cannot be extended beyond the 20th of June, 1875. See memorandum.

Firsh vs. Freudenthal.—Counsel must appear at 11 A. M. on the 11th day of June, 1875.

Lauton vs. Helfenstein.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Pendleton vs. Cooke.—In these cases counsel appear on the 11th of June, at 11 A. M.

By Judge Lawrence.

Snyder vs. Bristol.—Motion denied without costs.

Platt vs. Stuart.—Order as settled.

Morris vs. Kendall.—Neither of the orders submitted is correct. The order should be a Special Term order. That presented by the defendant's counsel is a Chamber order. The order of the plaintiff's counsel does not conform to the decision in many respects, as will be seen by comparing it with the memorandum filed.

Cushing vs. Cushing.—An allowance of $200 is granted to the defendant for alimony and expenses.

Schumacher vs. Marine Court.—The application for a writ of prohibition is denied on the ground that the issuing of the writ is within the discretion of the court and should not be granted except in a very clear case, and that it is not at all certain from the language of the treaty between the United States and Prussia that it was intended to deprive the courts of either country of jurisdiction of actions of the nature referred to in the many affidavits, &c. Writ should not issue.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c.—See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kelly, &c., vs. Whiting et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

King vs. McNamara et al.—As to defendants, Livermore and Slattery, complaint dismissed; as to defendant McNamara, judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Johnston vs. Johnston.—Judgment signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Second German Baptist Church vs. Prior.—Order settled.

Pearce vs. Walsh.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Lewis vs. Goldstein.—Motion denied.

THE ELLIS CONSPIRACY.

HOW MESSRS. J. A. HEARN & SON WERE DEFRAUDED—LETTER OF THEIR BOOK-KEEPER INTERCEPTED—HIS OPINION OF HIS EMPLOYERS.

Richard E. Ellis, book-keeper, and Bernard J. Flynn, a cash boy, lately in the employment of Messrs. J. A. Hearn & Son, No. 775 Broadway, dry goods merchants, were again before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, for examination, charged with embezzling about $2,000 from their employers during the past twelve months. Ellis has made full confession of his guilt in the hope of getting off lightly. The boy, Flynn, also confesses that, at the instigation of Ellis, he stole the two cash books, destroyed one of them, and hid the other on the fire escape of his residence, where it was subsequently found. The cash-books were stolen for the purpose of covering up the many frauds committed. J. McGlynn, J. F. Flynn, and E. Cray, also in the employment of the Messrs. Hearn & Son, made affidavit to the effect that at various times they had paid sums of money ranging from $20 to $60, which they had collected, to Ellis, believing that he had authority to receive such. These sums were never turned into the cash account of the firm by Ellis. The following letter written by Ellis to one of his comrades, and intercepted by Detective Henderson, shows clearly what a hardened and expert criminal he is:

SUNDAY, MERCER STREET STATION-HOUSE.

TOMMY: Sorry to say that the three of us got nipped at last, (Flynn, Murray, and myself.) Murray is at George Hearn's house, locked up in a dark room. We are inclosed by stone walls and iron doors; the both of us are in one cell; have six daily papers, six cigars, and plenty to eat, provided you pay about ten dollars for a square meal. Come down to the court, corner of Greene and Washington place, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, and see us get about ten years. I do not fee bad about this, as I expected it for about six months. Our sentence altogether depends on George Hearn's mercy the——. I think he is too good to see us in here. He asked me in court this morning if I would tell him everything I knew as Murray did, and I told him yes, and I think if I tell him how this "route" was worked, so that nobody can book him again, I think he will not be hard on us. Maybe he will let us go altogether. Keep this on the quiet from all the boys. Tell Bishop; do not tell anybody else, nor tell nobody at your house. If you like, try and come down to-day or to-night to see me. I could not say for sure whether you will be let in or not. It will be no harm to brace the Sergeant or Captain at the desk. Bring down something for an excuse that will probably admit you. DICK.

Judge Bixby held Ellis and Bernard J. Flynn in $3,000 bail to answer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar, for Monday, June 14, 1875: Nos. 68, 16, 15½, 61, 8½, 66, 22, and 15.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
69—McKesson vs. Ferris, &c.
105—Williams vs. Williams.
126—Dorflinger Glass Co. vs. Walton, &c.
134—Peck vs. Brady.
158—American P. W. Co. vs. Goessling, &c.
160—Bidiack, Receiver, &c., vs. Fleming, &c.
163—Central C. T. Railroad Co. vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. Railroad Co.
167—Liddell vs. Paton, &c.
190—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lewis.
201—Brigham vs. Hynson.
223—McDowell, Trustee, vs. Proudfit.
229—The Mayor, &c., vs. Kelly.
266—Mora vs. Guilfoyle.
268—Haden, &c., vs. Coleman.
276—Caudwell vs. The Mayor, &c.
279—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
281—Hooker, &c., vs. Martin, &c.
307—Lyddy vs. McKenney.
308—Same vs. Same.
310—Inst. for Sav. of M. Clerks vs. Morrell.
316—Niven vs. Niven.
317—Doyle vs. Derby, &c.
320—Gates vs. Dodge.
330—O'Neill vs. Gaylord, &c.
331—Pam, &c., vs. Vilmar.
336—Germania Bank vs. Shafer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
10—Scannon vs. Buck et al.
15—Whitaker vs. Gregory.
16—Same vs. Same.
4—Thompson vs. Gould
6—Palmer vs. The Mayor
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
9—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
17—Seltz et al. vs. Holler et al.
22—Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
24—Terry vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.
482—Borland vs. Riker et al.
281—Nicols vs. Nusbaum et al.
225—Goodman vs. Raynor.
464—Lyon vs. De Corneau et al.
471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
522—The People of the St of N. Y. vs. The N. Y. and Staten Isl. Ferry Co.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
400—Gautier et al. vs. Douglass M'f'g Co. et al.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. I. Co.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.
473—Worth vs. Phillips, &c. Discontinued.
474—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
475—Pelton vs. Liechtenstein et al.
476—Moran vs. Perl et al.
477—Miller vs. McClave et al.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
479—Sands vs. Henkel et al.
480—Hoffman vs. Lynch et al.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.
482—Beyer vs. Hass et al.
483—Oakley, &c., vs. Merriam, et al.
487—Harrison vs. Webb et al.
488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore, &c., et al.
489—Strasburger vs. Fisk, Ex'x, &c., et al.
490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
491—Muller vs. Weldman et al.
492—Clark vs. Phelan et al.
494—Grinnell, &c., vs. Minturn, et al.
495—Seymour, &c., vs. Hazen et al.
497—Stern vs. Bayard et al.
498—Earle vs. McGarren et al.
499—Levy vs. Harris et al.
500—Pam et al. vs. Vilmar.
501—Robinson, &c., vs. Savage et al.
502—Third Av. R. R. Co. vs. Sayers et al.
503—Citizens Ins. Co. vs. Harris et al.
504—Gentle vs. Gee et al.
507—Taylor et al. vs. Suckow, &c.
508—Jennings vs. Wakefield.
509—Strong, &c., vs. Ditmars, &c., et al.
510—Jung vs. Suydam et al.
511—Bliven vs. Greike et al.
512—Same vs. Same.
513—Same vs. Same.
514—Same vs. Same.
515—Same vs. Same.
516—Hagen et al. vs. Crow
517—Burr vs. Taylor et al.
518—Morris vs. Masterson et al.
519—Same vs. Same.
523—Cleveland et al. vs. Barrett.
524—Craighead et al. vs. Kidd et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
526—Hamilton vs. Martin.
527—Kern vs. North Amer. Life Ins. Co.
528—Goldberg vs. Utley et al.
529—Muller vs. Grautz, et al.
530—Speyers vs. Fisk, Ex'x, &c.
531—Same vs. Same.
532—Jessurun vs. Kienzle et al.
533—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
534—The Comptoir de Escompte de Paris vs. Everett et al.
535—Ward vs. Newman et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
537—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
539—Rhodes vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
540—Edelsten vs. Shandley et al.
541—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
542—Chetwood, &c., vs. Driscoll et al.
543—Dater, Ex'r, &c., vs. Morris et al.
544—Ranney vs. Peyser, &c.
266—Tredwell vs. Murray
121—Knight vs. Ott et al.
271—Morton vs. Walker.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2354—McCulloch et al. vs. Juch.
786—Spear vs. Baxter et al
2140—Murtell et al. vs. Nicholson.
2866—N. Y. Loan and Ind. Co. vs. N.S. Steel Co.
2852—Andrus vs. Beebe.
2626—MacGregor vs. Williams et al.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.
1528—Imp. and Traders' bank vs. Adler et al.
2728—Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Kellogg et al.
2454—Hogg vs. Openheim et al.
2828—Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.
2890—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
2708—Third Nat. Bank of Sandusky vs. N. S. Steel Co.
2672—Fischer et al. vs. Blum et al.
2016—Weston vs. Conant.
2724—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate. imp., &c.
2840—Terry vs. Robbins.
1476—W. B. & C. Man. Co. vs. Manhattan Man. Co.
2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2344—Saviol vs. Baiz et al.
2750—Chapman et al. vs. Weinberg.
2842—Van Pelt vs. Jacks.
2932—Montells vs. Thompson.
2908—Morey, &c., vs. Berger
3085—Richardson vs. Grogan.
3157—Macomber vs. Platt.
1806—Millet et al. vs. Colgan.
3150—Romaine vs. Ottenheimer et al.
3156—Millet vs. Roach.
2982—Doremus vs. Williams.
2298—Shaney vs. Burtis et al.
3128—Packer et al. vs. Smith et al.
628—Stewart vs. Sherrard, &c.
3148—Herzberg vs. Coffey.
3152—Simon et al. vs. Heyman.
3104—Toelin et al. vs. Sinard.
2914—Bailey, Trus., &c., vs. Dart.
3184—Whitehouse vs. Fowler.
2312—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. Short Causes.
1639—Gunzenhauser, Administrator, &c., vs. Lyons.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.
1873—Wood vs. Fish, Ex'x, &c.
2874—Hart vs. Thomson.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.
2911—Chatham Nat. Bank N. Y. vs. Clark.
2905—Lefferts, Jr., vs. Lansing et al., impleaded, &c.
2835—Kirby vs. Bradley et al.
3109—Friend et al. vs. Sproat.
2843—N. Y. Loan and Indemnity Co. vs. Moore et al., impl'd, &c.
2217—Klaus vs. Maguire.
2487—Knowles vs. Thousand Islands Hotel Co.
3181—Hart vs. Leon et al.
2833—U. S. Rolling S. Co. vs. Perkins et al., impl'd.
1995—Kearney vs. Com'rs Emg., State N. Y.
2651—Keller et al. vs. Sturtevant.
2949—Bachmeier vs. Lightbody et al.
2853—Guidet vs. Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.
2353—Neville vs. Nelson.
2759—Horton et al. vs. Du Bois.
935—Gopsill vs. Decker et al.
2951—Leaman vs. Poor et al.
3133—Conner vs. Meyers et al.
3131—Lodi Chemical W'ks vs. Gilbert.
3093—Van Wagener vs. Hurd, impl'd, &c.
2995—Develin et al. vs. Schedel.
3087—Van Wagener vs. Hyde, impl'd, &c.
3149—Jenkins vs. Diggs.
3121—Bernhard vs. Wilmerding et al.
3137—Hausen et al. vs. Geist.
3051—Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k vs. Jessup et al.
2699—Irwin et al., Ex'rs, vs. Libby.
3159—Kahn et al. vs. Luberman.
2009—Kennedy vs. Armstrong et al.
3081—Slote et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
——Manufacturers' and B.'s Bank vs. Asten et al.
3187—Gerry et al. vs. Meilen.
3097—Kennelly vs. Archer et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
817—Reimonn vs. Levy.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1205—Fannon, Adm'x, vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
1145—Cassidy vs. Bezoden.
1075—Goodrich vs. Sweeny.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1227—Towle vs. Remsen et al.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
881—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
339—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
1059—Cole vs. New-York Match Co.
647—Hagen et al. vs. Kupfer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
970—Vermilye vs. Diossy.
1726—Sturm vs. Williams.
820—Howard vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
1950—Freedman et al. vs. Waller.
916—Ryall, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kennedy.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff &c.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1194—Hennesey vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
2110—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
2046—Thomas vs. Pitt.
2016—Thurber et al. vs. Blum.
2022—Townsend vs. Sinnott.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.
13—Ladd vs. Arkell.
16—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
38—Fairfax vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
40—Molson's Bank of Montreal vs. Howard.
42—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
45—Hanks vs. Stevenson.
46—Napier vs. French.
47—Hass vs. O'Brien.
48—Chapman vs. Rouss et al.
49—Windsor Hotel Co. vs. Hawk et al.
50—— vs. ——.
51—— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
15—Keiley vs. Hiler et al.
33—Long vs. Knells.
2—Davidson vs. Butler.
16—Clark vs. Bannon.
37—Schwencke vs. Rupp.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
52—Webb vs. Stead et al.
22—Scheira vs. Freund et al.
23—Einstein vs. Chapman et al.
24—Falk et al. vs. Klein.
30—Poliock et al. vs. Smith.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Boshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Toner et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
2543—McCafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead et al.
723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
1069—Moller vs. Tusker.
739—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
2511—Dornberg vs. O'Brien
2538—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2464—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
2484—Green vs. The B'd of Education.
1297—Greer vs. McDonald.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1354—Lilienthal vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
837—Duncan et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1093—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Brown et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
2317—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
2311—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.
2533—McKee vs. The Mayor, &c.
2534—Same vs. Same.
2586—McMenomy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2583—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
2436—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
2582—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
2581—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2461—Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.
2578—Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.
2124—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.
1451—Tremeyer vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
1—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. et al.
66—Perry vs. Gollio.
28—Schafer vs. Schoenig.
42—Pell vs. Conover.
55—Hargous vs. Neville.
55—Read vs. Cockrane.
56—Hartt vs. Merz.
58—Kraedzchmann versus Prohl.
62—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haas.
63—Ross vs. O'Callahan.
69—Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
70—Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1784—Dills vs. Barnum.
4109—Kapka vs. Hart.
2717—Ennis vs. Bassford.
2071—Crow vs. Collahan
3330—Mahony vs. Neuman.
4108—Woolley et al. vs. Beck.
4120—Fleischauer vs. Oppenheimer.
4146—Doenck et al. vs. Frost.
4147—Doenck et al. vs. Fuchs.
4246—Scherer et al. vs. Price.
1748—Hirstein vs. Kaufman.
2309—Holmes vs. De Lancey.
2791—Sedgwick vs. Conner.
2792—Hamilton vs. Kennell.
2794—Redlick vs. Herzog

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4203—Ward vs. Krumen.
642—Wolf vs. Gray.
653—Hugart vs. Brennan.
3892—Lendon vs. Haviland, impleaded.
4107—Scheuck vs. Bodine et al.
4178—Otto vs. Shayne.
4243—Wise vs. Mangam.
4334—Hulin vs. Robinson et al.
2722—Firmenick et al. vs. Beck.
2784—Agar vs. Tarmanholz et al.
2785—McIntire vs. Robertson.
2788—Bauer et al. vs. Stratton et al.
2789—Randall vs. Halliday.
2790—Studwell et al. vs. Nicholson et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2498—McCartit vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.
3753—Bennet vs. Garden.
2532—Convey vs. Hull.
2609—Van Sine vs. Luhman.
2610—Same vs. Same.
1938—Felchman et al. vs. Rau.
2522—Feuchtwanger vs. McGrath.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.
3473—Whitman vs. Hogart et al.
2033—Douglas et al. vs. Strauss.
1828—Otto vs. Imhoff.
2372—Frye et al. vs. Wing.
2409—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
3366—Schroff vs. Weiher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2607—Renler vs. Segal.
3231—Sherwood et al. vs. Hannaford.
860—Ferris vs. Monquim.
1418—Adams et al. vs. Perkins.
2155—Brunsetteller vs. Dry Dock, B. & E. B. R. R. Co.
2213—Brosi vs. Van Tassell.
2691—Kempenaar vs. Rothman, et al.
3621—Clarkson et al. vs. Nauchin.
3772—Burns vs. Crow et al.
3980—Hampton vs. Appell.
4324—Mooney vs. Howe.
2727—Bloomfield et al. vs. McAndrews.
2728—Worthen vs. Baucloin et al.
2729—McQuade vs. Walsh.
2730—Boeltcher vs. Rothman.
2732—Enlers vs. Zimmerman.
2737—Andrews vs. Bateman.
2738—Thompson vs. Roberts, et al.
2739—Polye vs. Sheehy et al.
2742—Schofield G. B. Co. vs. Sherman, impleaded, &c.
2745—McCue vs. Gulager et al.
2747—Budd vs. Greeve.
2748—De Aquero vs. Frey.
2751—Hause vs. Cunningham.
2752—Saulters vs. Latilla.
2753—Cook, Jr. vs. Finner.
2755—Wehrman vs. Birnbaum.
2756—Fencht vs. Guggenheim.
2757—Vandervelder vs. Lippman.
2759—Robinson vs. Smith et al.
2104—Helmes et al. vs. Oatman.
2760—Hoagland vs. Noyes et al.
2761—Spencer et al. vs. Meyer.
2762—Merch's & Traders' Nat Bank vs. Baldwin et al.
2763—Flanagan vs. Esler.
2764—Dalton et al. vs. Place.
2765—Ireland vs. Christensen.
2766—Hyams vs. Prall.
2769—Gossler et al. vs. Fudickar.
2770—Quigg vs. Johnston.
2771—Houlihan vs. Matthews.
2773—Bruns vs. McDonough.
2774—Bruns vs. Philips.
2775—Hartmann vs. Myer.
2776—Hartmann vs. Jackson.
2777—Barrett vs. Dunlap.
2778—Baldwin vs. Seymore
2779—Wight et al. vs. Arledter et al.
2782—Ehrenreich vs. Schappert.
2783—Wickes vs. Moore et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Fritz Muller, burglary.
Peter Richards and Arthur Brown, burglary.
Daniel McCoy, rape.
Frank Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
John H. Wilson, felonious assault and battery.
Chancellor Van Loan, felonious assault and battery.
James Dooley, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
Oswald Edlitz, grand larceny.
Joseph Warren, grand larceny.
Edward Watson and John H. Ranfit, grand larceny.
John McHugh, receiving stolen goods.
Frederick A. Goodall, false pretenses.
Maria Lynch, petit larceny.
John Kirkland, robbery.
Thomas Sullivan, Eugene Vinan, and James Kelly, burglary.
William Boyle and Thomas Early, burglary.
John Moore and John Coffey, burglary.
Julius Hunterruber and Edward H. Loesch, grand larceny.
Thomas Thompson, grand larceny.
Thomas Hunter, grand larceny.
Henry Breed and John Boyd, grand larceny.
Margaret Clark and Jane Stokes, grand larceny.
John Grogan, grand larceny.
Edward Donohue and Christian Stork, petit larceny.
Margaret Finn, petit larceny.
John Moriarty, petit larceny.
James Murphy, arson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 A. & P. Telegraph. 26
300 do 25½
300 do 25⅝
300 do 25
100 do 24⅞
2400 Erie Railway 17⅝
1500 do 17½
1500 do 17⅝
900 do 17½
500 do ...c. 17½
200 do ...s3. 17½
4000 West. Union 74½
1000 do 74⅝
1200 do 74½
2500 do 74¾
1200 do 74⅝
1500 do 74½
3500 do 74⅝
1800 do 74¾
500 do 74⅞
2500 do 75
1100 do ...s3. 75
100 Lake Shore 62
600 do 61⅞
500 do 61¾
100 do 61⅝
1000 do 61½
500 do 61⅝
1000 do 61½
700 do 61⅝
100 do ...c. 61¾
500 do 61⅞
500 do 62
1700 do 62⅛
1200 do 62
100 do 61⅞
500 do ...b3. 62
900 do 62⅛
500 do 62¼
500 do ...c. 62¼
100 Toledo & Wab. 9¼
50 do 9
500 Pacific Mail 32½
300 do ...s3. 32⅝
500 do 32½
400 do 32¾
500 do 32⅞
500 Union Pacific 69⅝
200 do 69½
600 do 69⅝
500 do 69¾
200 do 70
100 do ...c. 70⅛
100 do 70¼
500 do 70⅜
300 do 70½
300 do 70⅝
500 do 70¾
300 do 71
300 do 70⅞
300 do 71
100 do 71⅛
300 do ...s3. 70⅞
500 do 71
800 do 71¼
1100 do 71⅛
200 do 71
200 do 70¾
200 do 70⅝
200 do 70½
200 do 70⅜
200 do ...c. 70⅜
200 North-western 38½
100 do 38¾
400 do 39
500 do ...s3. 38¾
300 Rock Island 102⅞
50 Ohio & Miss. 23½
500 do 23¼
100 do 23⅜
500 do ...b3. 23⅜
200 do 23½
100 St. Paul 32¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 117⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 ...b. c. 120¾
$3,000 U. S. 5s R., '81 117¾
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur. 122⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 34¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 54¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 54
8,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 102⅝
25,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s ...c. 73½
8,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Consol. 106
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B. 82⅝
5,000 do 82¼
6,000 Erie 1st 101
5,000 Erie 4th 90
2,000 Erie 5th 90
2,000 C.C.,C.&I. 1st. 106
2,000 Mich. So. S.F. 106
1,000 Tol & W. 1st. 80½
4,000 do 80
5,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 102
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅜
5,000 U.Pac. S.F. b.c. 91⅞
4,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 94¾
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 82
5,000 Har. 1st. 7s. C. 110⅛
1,000 M. & Es. 2d. c. 108
2,000 South Side R. L. I., S. F. 80
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 58
6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 43¾
20,000 Cen. P. G. B. b. c. 104⅛
10,000 Del. & H. Reg. bds, '84. b. c. 109
11 Hanover Bank 93
41 Ninth Nat. Bank 100
10 Am. Ex. Bank 118½
10 D. & H. Canal. b. c. 119½
100 W. U. Tel. .b.c. s3. 75⅛
100 do 75¼
200 do ...b5. 75⅛
1000 do 75⅛
6 do 75⅜
1000 do 75
1300 do 74⅞
900 do 74⅞
700 do ...b3. 74¾
3000 do 74¾
1400 do ...s3. 74⅝
3800 do 74¾
500 do 74⅝
500 do 74¾
1200 do ...s3. 74⅝
200 do 74½
100 do 74½
300 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 24½
400 do 24⅞
100 do 24½
100 do 24¾
300 do 24¾
100 Pac. Mail. .b.c. b3. 33
100 do 32⅞
700 do 32¾
300 do 32⅝
600 do 32½
500 do 32⅝
400 do 32¾
200 do 32⅞
100 do 32⅞
200 do ...s3. 32⅝
400 do ...b3. 32⅝
30 American Ex. 63½
100 do ...b. c. 63⅜
100 do 63¼
100 U. S. Express 44½
100 do ...b. c. 44⅜
36 Adams Express 100
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 78
60 do 78
200 N.Y.C.& Hud. b. c. 103
150 Ill. Central. b. c. 101½
400 Erie Railway. b. c. 17⅝
300 do ...s3. 17½
1100 do 17⅝
200 do ...s3. 17¼
1500 do 17⅜
500 do ...b3. 17⅜
900 do 17⅝
100 Mich. Cen. ..b. c. 66
100 do 65½
1400 L.S. & M. So. b. c. 62⅛
200 do ...s3. 62
100 do 62
1200 do 61⅞
1500 do 62
200 do 62⅛
1500 do 62⅛
1000 do 62⅛
500 do ...s3. 62
600 do 62
3800 do 62¼
200 do 62⅛
1300 do 62
900 do 61⅞
300 do 61¾
300 do 61⅞
200 do 62⅛
500 Union Pac. b. c. 70½
500 do ...s3. 70
200 do 70⅛
1000 do 70
300 do ...s3. 69⅞
200 do 70
100 do 70⅛
1600 do 69⅞
200 do 69⅞
100 do ...s3. 69⅝
100 do ...s3. 69⅛
20 Mor. & Essex 103
100 Cl. & P. G'd. b. c. 87⅞
100 C. & N. W. b.c. s3. 38⅛
100 do 38¾
100 do 38⅝
100 do 38⅝
200 do ...c. 38⅝
700 do 38⅝
400 do 38⅝
100 do 38⅜
1000 do ...c. 38¼
200 do 38⅛
100 do 37⅞
10 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 53
15 N. J. Central 108¼
400 C., M. & St. P. Pf., b. c. 55
200 T., W. & W. b. c. 9⅛
25 Reno R. E. 2d Pf. 55
50 Chic. & Alton 102½
20 Del., L. & W. 117¼
200 do 117¼
600 do ...b. c. 117¼
300 do 117⅛
200 St. L., I. M. & So. 19
200 C., B. & Q. b. c. 114
100 Pac. of Mo. b. c. 51
100 do ...b. c. 23¼
100 do ...s3. 23¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 123⅞
20,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s 73⅝
6,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 75
100 At. & Pac. Tel 24½
200 West. Union ...s3. 74¾
20 do 74⅜
1500 do 74½
2400 do 74⅜
1000 do 74⅝
500 do 74¾
1300 do 74¾
300 do ...s3. 74½
40 N. Y. C. & Hud. 102⅞
300 do 103⅛
200 Erie Railway. b3. 17½
700 do 17½
100 Mich. Central 65
100 do 64⅞
100 Union Pacific 69⅝
300 do 69⅞
300 do 70
200 do 70¼
50 do 70
100 Pacific Mail 32¾
200 Lake Shore ...s3. 62
200 do 62
800 do 62⅛
890 do 62⅛
100 do 62⅛
400 do ...s3. 62⅛
700 do 62¼
100 do 62
200 do 62⅛
50 Illinois Central 101½
100 N. J. Central 108¼
15 do 108⅜
100 North-western 37¾
300 do ...s3. 37¾
100 do 37⅞
400 do 37⅞
900 do ...b3. 38
700 do 38
100 Rock Island ..b3. 102½
300 St. Paul 32⅛
100 do 32¼
100 Toledo & Wab 9⅛
200 Del., L. & W. b3. 117¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 120½
$15,000 U. S. 5s R., '81 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s ...b. c. 73½
2,000 Erie 3d 93
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. 95½
1,000 Lou. & N.C., '98. 88
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 117½
7,000 Union Pac. 1st. 103⅝
23,000 do 103⅝
1,000 W. U. Tel bds. 100½
5 Bank of Republic. 100
500 At. & P. Tel. ..b. c. 24
50 do 23¾
100 do 24
300 W. U. Tel. b. c. s3. 74½
500 do 74⅝
900 do 74¾
2100 do 74½
700 do 74⅜
5000 do 74½
200 do 74½
1000 do ...s3. 74⅜
20 Am. Express b. c. 63½
5 do 63¼
20 Adams Ex. ..b. c. 101
30 do 100
10 do 100¾
100 Pacific Mail. .b. c. 33½
200 do ...s3. 33
100 do 32⅞
200 do ...b3. 33
100 Mich. Cen. b. c. s3. 64
100 Union Pacific. b. c. 70½
500 do 70⅝
500 do 70⅞
1000 do 71
800 do 70⅞
100 do 70¾
400 do 70⅝
100 do 70½
100 do 70⅝
100 Erie ...b. c. s4. 17½
100 do ...b3. 17⅝
800 do 17½
800 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 62¼
3000 do ...b3. 62⅛
3000 do 62⅝
800 do 62⅜
500 do ...s3. 62¼
1800 do 62⅜
200 do ...s3. 62
1200 do 62⅛
500 do 62¼
2700 do 62½
300 do ...b3. 62⅛
100 T., W. & W. ..b. c. 9¼
5 P., F.W. & C.G. b. c. 97
100 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 38
500 do 38⅛
100 do 38
100 do ...s10. 38
100 do ...s5. 38
300 do 38⅛
100 do ...s3. 38
100 do ...s4. 37⅞
200 do 37⅞
300 do 37⅝
500 do 37⅝
100 do ...b10. 37⅝
100 do 37½
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 53
300 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 32⅜
100 do 32½
100 do 32
100 do ...b3. 31⅞
100 do 31⅞
100 do 31⅝
100 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 23¼
100 St. L., I. M. & S. b. c. 20

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20s, R., '64 118⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '65 120⅝
100 Mariposa L. & M. Ass'nt p'd ..b3. 5
600 Pacific Mail 32⅝
100 do ...b3. 32⅝
200 do ...s3. 32⅝
100 do 32⅝
13 American Ex. 63
700 Western Union 74⅜
800 do ...s3. 74¼
2900 do 74¼
1000 do ...s3. 74⅜
10 do 74½
3500 do 74⅝
2500 do ...s3. 74
2500 do 74
1000 do ...b3. 74
900 do ...b3. 73⅞
4500 do 73⅞
30 N. Y., N. H. & H. 145
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 102½
150 do 103
100 do 102¾
1000 Erie Railway 17⅝
200 Rock Island ...s3. 102
200 Lake Shore ...s3. 62
1450 do 62
1500 do ...s3. 61⅞
500 do ...b3. 61⅞
500 do ...s3. 61¾
300 do 61¾
100 do ...b10. 61¾
100 do ...s5. 61⅝
300 do 61¾
500 do ...s3. 61⅝
3100 do 61⅝
3300 do ...s3. 61½
100 do ...s3. 61⅜
100 do 61⅝
2600 do 61⅝
200 do 61⅝
1500 do ...s3. 61½
200 Union Pacific 70½
100 do 70¼
100 do 70⅜
100 Ohio & Miss 23¼
100 do 23⅜
700 do 23
100 do 22¾
100 do 22⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo. 51
1000 North-western 37½
200 do ...b3. 37½
700 do 37¼
100 do ...b5. 37¼
600 do 37
700 do 37⅛
100 do ...s3. 37⅛
100 do 36⅞
300 do 36¾
1200 do ...s3. 36½
400 do 36½
500 do ...s20. 36
100 do 36⅜
100 do ...s3. 36⅜
200 do 36⅜
100 do 36⅜
200 North-west Pref. 52
100 do 51½
50 do 51
100 St. Paul Pref. 54¼
200 do 54¼
100 do ...s3. 54
100 St. Paul ...b3. 31¾
100 do 31½
100 do 31⅜
200 do 31¼
300 do 31⅛
100 do 31
1200 do 30½
100 do 30⅝
100 do 30½
100 do ...b3. 30⅜
126 Morris & Essex 103

THURSDAY, June 10—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange there was a general improvement in railway and miscellaneous shares in the early dealings, but as the day advanced a weaker feeling took possession of the market, and shortly before the close the bears made an effectual raid on most of the active stocks, particularly North-western and St. Paul. The last-named shares yielded readily to the late afternoon attack, although no special reasons were assigned for the downward movement, while the remainder of the list closed lower, in sympathy, rather than from any other cause. Shortly after the opening a dispatch from Baltimore predicted an early closing of the railroad controversy, on the authority of one of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; but the favorable effect of this news was more than offset by reports current late in the day that a further reduction of freight and passenger rates had been made. North-western Common advanced to 39 at the opening, but fell off to 36¼ in the late dealings, closing at a fractional recovery. The Preferred declined from 53 to 51½, St. Paul Common selling down from 32¾ to 30⅜, the Preferred from 55 to 54, New-York Central from 103¼ to 102½, Rock Island from 102⅞ to 102, Michigan Central from 66 to 64, and Ohio and Mississippi from 23½ to 22⅝. Union Pacific advanced from 69⅜ to 71¼ before the first call, afterward reacted to 69⅝, recovered to 71, and finally closed at 70⅜. Pacific Mail sold at 32⅜@32½ at the opening, rose to 33⅛ at the second call, and closed at 32¾. Western Union Telegraph opened at 74½, against 75⅛ at the close yesterday, but soon recovered the decline, only to lose it subsequently, the stock having been freely offered during the afternoon down to 73⅞, the closing figure. The main reason for this weakness was, doubtless, the disposition to anticipate the effect of the completion of the new direct cable, which, it is reasonably expected, will soon cheapen rates for cable messages. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which opened at 26, against 24⅝ last evening, declined to 24. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was noticeably firm at 117⅛@117½. Erie fell off from 17⅝ to 17¼, closing at 17⅜.

The money market presented the same stereotyped features of weeks past, the offerings of capital having been excessively abundant, particularly toward the close, when loans were made as low as 1½@2 ℘ cent. Discounts were unchanged.

The foreign advices reported a gain of bullion by the Bank of England for the week of £447,000 sterling, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being raised from 36 ℘ cent. on last Wednesday to 40⅝ ℘ cent. The Directors of the Bank at their regular weekly court to-day did not alter the minimum rate of discount, and the same is still at 3½ ℘ cent., the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities being ½ ℘ cent. lower. Consols and American securities were firm, the former closing at 92⅞@93 for money, and 93 1-16@93⅛ for the account, and the latter at 106½@107 for old 1865s, 109½@109¾ for 1867s, 104¼@104½ for 10-40s, and 103¼ for new 5s. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 2,979,500 francs during the week. The Sterling Exchange market was firm, the most conspicuous features having been the continued scarcity of bills, which, of course, necessitates gold shipments. Actual business was on the basis of $4 87@$4 90 for 60 days' and demand bills. Gold was quiet, and quoted at 116⅝ during the greater portion of the day, the two extremes having been 116½@116¾, with only a few transactions at the highest figure. The recovery from 116½ at the close last night was due to the shipment by the steam-ship Pomerania of $1,323,450 specie, of which $1,120,000 was gold coin. The rates on gold loans were 1@2 ℘ cent. alternately for carrying and borrowing. The Treasury awarded $500,000 gold at 116.64¼ to 116.67¼, the bids aggregating $1,560,000, at prices ranging from 116.34 upward. The Sub-Treasurer paid out over $1,000,000 gold on account of the sixteenth call of bonds to-day.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103¼	102½	540
Erie	17⅝	17⅜	13,900
Lake Shore	62⅜	61⅜	59,300
Wabash	9⅜	9⅛	450
North-western	39	36¼	17,300
North-western Preferred	53	51½	300
Rock Island	102⅞	102	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32¾	30⅜	5,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	55	54	800
Pittsburg	87⅞	87⅞	100
Del., Lack. and Western	117½	117⅛	1,320
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼	115
Michigan Central	66	64	500
Morris and Essex	103	103	126
Union Pacific	71¼	69⅜	15,000
Mariposa (A. P'd)	5	5	100
Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	150
Iron Mountain	19	19	200
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	114	114	200
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22⅝	3,050
Missouri Pacific	51	51	200
Western Union	75¼	73⅞	73,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	26	24	5,100
Pacific Mail	33⅛	32⅜	7,600
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	78	78	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	63⅜	63¼	245
United States Express	44¾	44½	200
Total sales			216,596

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	122¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123¾	124
6s, 1881, r.	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, c.	125⅛	125¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	124⅞	125⅛
5-20s, 1862, r.	118		5-20s, 1868, r.	120⅝	120⅞
5-20s, 1862, c.	117⅞	118⅛	5-20s, 1868, c.	124⅜	124⅝
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅜	118⅝	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1864, c.	118¾	119	10-40s, c.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	120⅜	120⅝	5s, 1881, r.	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	122¼	122¾	5s, 1881, c.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120½	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $9,000 for interest and $1,082,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$49,224,000
Gold balances	1,341,475
Currency balances	1,581,000

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,459,604
Currency balances	3,626,655
Gold exchanges	6,166,095
Gold balances	848,292

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	33	N. Y. 6s, G'd R. '87	121
Alabama 5s, '86	34	N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	121
Alabama 8s, '86	38	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	120
Alabama 8s, '88	38	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	122
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	28	N. Y. 6s, Gold '75	115
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S. iss	15¾	N. C. 6s, old, J'y. & Ju.	20
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15¾	N. C. N. C. R., J.&J.	51
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15¾	N. C. N. C. R. A.&O.	51
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	15¾	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, J&J	38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	12	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, A&O	38
Connecticut 6s	107½	N. C. Fund. act, '66	12
Georgia 6s	89	N. C. Fund. act, '68	11½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N. C. N. bds., J. & J.	11
Georgia 7s, indorsed	93	N. C. N. bds., A. & O.	10
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	93	N. C. Sp. Tax, c'l 1	4
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. Sp. Tax, c'l 2	4
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	N. C. Sp. Tax, c'l 3	4
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
Illinois War Loan	102⅛	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Kentucky 6s	102¾	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
La. 6s, levee bds.	37	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 8s, levee bds.	35	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 8s, lev. bds. of '75.	37	S. C. 6s, J. & July	34
Mich. 6s, 1878-79	105	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	33½
Michigan 6s, '83	107	S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66.	33
Michigan 7s, '90	108½	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89 J.&J.	33
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102⅜	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89 A.&O.	33
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102⅜	S. C. 7s, of 1888	34
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102¼	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5½
Fund'g bs. due '94-5	102½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	52
L.Bs., due '81 to '91 in.	102⅝	Tenn. 6s, new series.	54
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	102	Texas 10s, 1876	102
H. & St. Jo., due '75	102⅝	Va. 6s, consol bds.	64½
H. & St. Jo., due '76	102⅝	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C.	58½
H. & St. Jo., due '86	102	Va. 6s, consol., 2d se.	45⅛
H. & St. Jo., due '87	102	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	8¼
N. Y. R. B unty L'n	108½	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	73½
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	108⅝		

Government bonds were quiet and firm, and without important change in prices. The recent advance has brought out a better supply, but the offerings are by no means large yet. In railroad mortgages there were no special features, the transactions having been very moderate and the changes slight. The various Pacific issues retain their firmness and are in demand at current prices. Union Pacific firsts were freely taken, and closed at 103½@103⅝. Eries were steady on small transactions. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy 8s sold at 117½, and Harlem coupon firsts at 110⅛. State bonds were dull. Tennessee declined ⅝ ℘ cent. for new, and ½ ℘ cent. for new series. District of Columbia bonds were more active at 73½@73¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, coup., 1881	118	118
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118	118
United States 5-20s, 1867	125	125
American Gold	116½	116⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 87
New-York Central	103¼	103
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅝	102
Pacific Mail	32¾	32⅞
St. Paul Common	32¾	30⅛
St. Paul Preferred	55	54
Western Union	75⅛	73⅞
Union Pacific	69⅛	70⅜
Lake Shore	62⅛	61⅛
Wabash and Toledo	9½	9¼
North-western Common	38½	36½
North-western Preferred	51½	51½
Delaware and Lackawanna	117⅛	117¼
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	17¾	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	22⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134	134

The suspension of Messrs. Turner Brothers, bankers, of this City, was announced to-day, the firm giving notice to its creditors of its inability to meet its obligations. Previous to and just succeeding the panic of September, 1873, the firm had made large advances to Western railroad enterprises, which were afterward crippled, dragging down the banking-house. An extension was secured, however, and the firm had already paid forty per cent. to its creditors up to the time of its second suspension. The general dullness throughout the country has prevented Messrs. Turner Brothers from realizing on their assets except at a ruinous sacrifice. Much sympathy is expressed for the undeserved misfortunes of the firm.

The London papers now at hand confirm the dispatches received by the Associated Press and Kiernan's Financial News Bureau on the 27th of May, giving the gain of bullion by the Bank of England for the week, (£955,000,) the dispatches of other agencies having erroneously reported a much smaller sum.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ℘ cent.*, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after July 15.

A dividend of *Four ℘ cent.* has been declared upon the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, payable at the office of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on and after July 1.

The American Express Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 ℘ share, payable on and after July 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Leather, sides	16,506
Beans, bbls	126	Oil-cake, pk.s	620
Copper, bbls	330	Pork, pks	500
Copper, cakes	1,123	Cut-meats, pks	763
Flour, bbls	13,570	Lard, tcs	59
Wheat, bushels	267,996	Butter, pks	3,689
Corn, bushels	26,800	Cheese, pks	21,561
Oats, bushels	31,716	Starch, pks	1,722
Malt, bushels	500	Tallow, pks	3
Peas, bushels	933	Tea, pks	10
Cotton, bales	566	Tobacco, hhds	235
Eggs, bbls	1,954	Wool, bales	202
Hops, bales	2	Whisky, bbls	318
Hides, No.	114		

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand and quoted very firm, with sales reported of 7,000 bags by the Grenada, and 3,747 bags by the Eleanor Miller, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 33,610 bags and at the outports 20,606 bags, with 68,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 44,500 bags were for this port....Other kinds have been inactive at unaltered rates, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 2,793 bags Costa Rica, 600 bags Java, 500 bags San Domingo, 636 bags African, 167 bags Laguayra, 172 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 11,382 bags and 47,418 mats, including 400 bags and 44,612 mats Java, 2,806 mats Singapore, 5,092 bags Costa Rica, 2,621 bags Porto Rico, 399 bags Ceylon, 828 bags Laguayra, 1,103 bags Savanilla, 105 bags Manila, 548 bags Mexican and 286 bags Angostura. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℘ lb., gold.

COTTON—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for early delivery, with prices quoted weak and irregular. Exporters have been bidding with reserve, and generally under the views of sellers. Spinners have been buying sparingly to meet urgent wants. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,278 bales, (of which 228 bales were on last evening,) including 885 bales to shippers, 310 bales to spinners, and 83 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and the market, though opening rather stronger, subsequently yielded, under a renewed pressure to sell, influenced in part by the Liverpool advices, which were not deemed as favorable as had been anticipated. The closing quotations were ⅛c. ℘ lb. off the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,500 bales, (of which 8,300 bales were on last evening, and 23,200 bales were to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 15-32c.@15½c.; July, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; August, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; September, 15½c.; October, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; November, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; December, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; January, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; February, 15 9-32c.@15 11-32c.; March, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; April at 15¾c.@15 25-32c., and May at 15 29-32c.@16c. ℘ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 566 bales, all by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,472 bales, against 1,772 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 11,260 bales, against 10,593 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,407,058 bales, against 3,689,976 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 24,344 bales; to the Continent, 6,124 bales. Stock in New-York, 132,374 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 266,443 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less demand has been noted for low grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been without important alteration. The export call has been less active. Shipping Extras, in lines, have been offered moderately at the ruling figures. Trade and Family Extras have been in fair supply and quoted weaker and irregular, with some pressure to realize on the higher grades. The sales since our last have been 14,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 85, with fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $5 for good; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 50; City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 15, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 10@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 40@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 75@$8; St. Louis Extra, $5 35@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 45@$6 75; Minnesota Extra, patent stock, $5 90@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,700 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mill product, within our range....Southern Flour has been comparatively quiet at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$4 90 for Superfine; $5@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in less request, yet quoted steady at from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in rather more demand, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,070 bbls., of which were 400 bbls. Western Yellow within our range, and 500 bbls. Brandywine at $4 40.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat declined 1c.@2c. a bushel on the earlier dealings, which indicated a less active movement, the export inquiry having been less urgent, particularly for the Continent. At the close the market exhibited more steadiness, with less urgency in the offerings, especially of prime samples for prompt and forward delivery, and with more demand for shipment. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 236,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 16@$1 20½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly within the range of $1 17½@$1 19 for to choice Milwaukee, and at $1 20@$1 20¼ for choice Minnesota, afloat; $1 14 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 13@$1 13½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 13, afloat, which price was reported bid at the close; $1 10@$1 12 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 10 in store; $1 10@$1 11 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (this description having been comparatively scarce,) mostly at the latter rate for prime; $1 09@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 25@$1 26 for White Canada, in bond, (15,000 bushels); and within the previous range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Western. Included in the sales were 23,000 bushels choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive within ten days, reported at $1 20¼ ℘ bushel, for export....For forward delivery a moderate inquiry has been noted, but the bids have been unsatisfactory and trade has been progressing slowly. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June options, quoted at the close at $1 13 bid, and prime No. 2 Chicago do., same options, at $1 11 bid....Considerable purchases of prime Spring Wheat have been reported since our last as having been made at the West on export account, with up to $1 05 paid for prime No. 1 at Milwaukee. These operations tended to lessen the demand from shippers in the local market....New Corn has been in quite moderate supply and held with comparative firmness, though not active. The export inquiry was on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at 78c.@80c. for steamer grades of new Mixed Western, mostly at 78c. for about average, afloat; 81c.@84c. for fair to strictly choice sailing vessel do., the latter rate for very dry; 85c. for round Yellow, (700 bushels)....Old Mixed Western Corn has been rather firmer on a moderate demand; 8,000 bushels strictly prime sold at 84¼c., in store....Rye has been rather more sought after, chiefly for home use, with sales reported of 6,000 bushels State at 98c.@$1....Barley has been dull and nominally unchanged in price....Barley-malt steady but less active; sales 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 40, cash....A good demand prevails for Oats, mostly on trade account, but the reduced offerings of prime and the firmer views of holders operated against an active movement; sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels, at 71c.@73c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 73c. for Chicago, afloat; 72c.@76c. for poor to prime White Western....Canada Peas, neglected and nominal....Feed has been in request in a jobbing way, within the range of $21@$31 as extremes ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair request, the main call having been for shipping grades. Prices have not varied essentially. We quote shipping grades at 65c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been salable and firm within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted somewhat irregular, within the range of from $1 75@$1 85 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 80@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Demand very moderate, mostly for the better grades. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Strained at $1 75; 600 bbls. No. 2 at $1 95; and 500 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 20@$2 80 ℘ 280 lb....Tar has been in some demand on the basis of $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, with merchantable quoted at the close at 32c., for full lots, ℘ gallon; sales 385 bbls., in lots, at 32c.@32½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been held more firmly, but has been quiet at 6¾c.@6½c. for June deliveries, in shipping order; early delivery at 9½c.@9½c....Refined has been in moderate demand, but held above the views of buyers, checking business. June deliveries quoted at 13½c.@13¼c....Refined in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City...Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at the close at 12⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 13c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active for early delivery, and quoted at the close rather easier. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 75@$20; 600 bbls. Prime Mess, part at $18 75; and 300 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 for fancy....For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, closing weaker, with sales reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, June options, at $19 75; 750 bbls. do., July, at $19 80@$19 85; 1,750 bbls. do., August, at $19 95@$20 10, closing at $19 95 bid....Dressed Hogs have been quoted higher and in fair request, with City quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats have been held more firmly, in the instance of City, which have been in very moderate supply and moderate demand. Western product dull and nominal. Sales have been reported of 8,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 85 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11¼c.@11½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs, 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅜c. ℘ lb....Bacon has been comparatively dull and quite nominal as to price. City Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Western Short Clear (nominally) at 12c., and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11½c....Lard has been slow of sale for early delivery, at about former prices. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; 410 tcs. City do. at 13c.@13¼c., and fancy at 13¾c.; 75 tcs. No. 1 City at 12¾c.; 150 tcs. Refined, for South America, on private terms; 100 tcs. do., for the Continent, at 13⅞c., with West India grades quoted at 13¾c....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; 500 tcs. do., July, at 13 15-16c.@14c.; and 3,500 tcs. do., August, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing firmly at 14⅛c. ℘ lb....Beef has been in very moderate request and irregular in price. Tierce stock difficult to place. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet ℘ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce. Sales 40 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms....Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $18@$18 75 for very good to choice....The finer qualities of new Butter have been in generally fair demand, mostly for local trade purposes, at steady prices. Market otherwise slow and rather weak. Offerings of fine Western very light. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 22c.@27c. for fair to choice; New Western at 15c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice, ℘ lb. And old Butter (nominally) thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@18c. for poor to very good old State and near-by products; 10c.@13c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been more inquired for, in good part for export, at about steady prices. We quote: New Cheese at 5c.@12¼c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, and 4c.@11c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been quite moderately sought after within the range of 18½c.@21c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 19½c.@20½c. for very good to strictly choice marks, ℘ dozen.

SEEDS—Clover has been without movement of importance and quoted nominal, even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; State at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb....Rough Flax has been very dull at $1 85@$2, from car and store....Timothy at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 60@$2 75 from cars and store....Calcutta Linseed has been in moderate demand, and quoted at $1 95, gold, ℘ 56 lb. Sales, 11,293 bags and 3,960 pockets Bombay on private terms. Rape-seed has been slow of sale at $3 25@$3 75....Canary-seed has been inactive, within the range of from $11@$12.

SUGARS—A moderately active movement has been reported in Raw, refiners purchasing to a fair extent, with values quoted firm. Sales have been made of 640 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 1,400 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms, and 28,000 bags Iloilo, and Cuba, on private terms—said to have been at 7½c. And, within a day or two, 670 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since June 1 have been 29,048 hhds., 6,552 bxs., 41,890 bags, (and 1,580 hhds. Melado.) Sales since June 1, (to this morning,) 20,724 hhds., 4,395 bxs., and 945 bags, (and 16 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 132,679 hhds., 43,445 bxs., and 145,757 bags, (with 8,933 hhds. Melado,) against 124,355 hhds., 41,228 bxs., and 104,812 bags, (with 7,369 hhds. Melado,) June 1, 1875, and 142,050 hhds., 94,378 bxs., and 195,805 bags, (with 971 hhds. Melado,) June 11, 1874....We quote for Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅞c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been held above the views of buyers, thus checking business, though a good demand has been noted, mostly on export account. Sales have been reported of equal to 87,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for very good to choice. Stearine has been inactive, with Western quoted at 15¼c. for prime. Sales, 98 tcs., about fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull and weak at private sale. The auction was at lower prices for the Green and Japan, while the Oolong brought about steady figures. The following parcels were sold: 1,096 bxs. choice Pingsuey, 29c.@57c.; 426 half-chests choice Pingsuey, 23½c.@35c.; 1,464 half-chests fine Moyune, 21½c.@54c.; 955 half-chests choice Japan, 43c.@60½c.; 99 bxs. Formosa Oolong, 40c.; 335 half-chests Formosa Oolong, 29c.@40½c.; 105 half-chests Amoy Oolong 20½c.; 73 half-chests new season English Breakfast Souchong, 41½c.; 295 half-chests Green Teas, damaged ex Sooloo, 20c.@25½c.

WHISKY—Dull and quoted rather cheaper, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 21, and 50 bbls. at $1 20½. Also 50 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business to-day was the improved demand for tonnage on charter, mainly for Grain, at firm rates. Petroleum tonnage was moderately sought after at unchanged quotations. Vessels for Naval Stores and Lumber were in some request. The berth freight movement was quite moderate, checked in part by the somewhat firmer views of ship-owners. Grain and Provision room most wanted. Cotton room also in demand, but the bids were not satisfactory, and negotiations were progressing slowly....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 250 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℘ 280 lb.; in the Cotton room in some request. Cotton at 9-32d. ℘ lb.; and, by steam, 250 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ standard bushel; and 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ℘ ton. Also, 1,000 tcs. Lard, through from Chicago, via Boston, at 59c. ℘ 100 lb. And two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on the basis of ½d. ℘ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ℘ bushel; 300 bbls. Pork at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 150 bbls. Resin at 3s 1½d. ℘ 280 lb., and 1,000 Pipe Staves at 25s.; and, by steam, 200 pkgs. Lard, reported on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d. ℘ bushel....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Austrian bark, 605 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 4,200 qrs. Grain, at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter; and a British brig, 430 tons, (now at Boston,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 6s. and 4s. Vessels were in some request for the Lumber trade, to load at Darien, Ga., on the basis of 115s. ℘ standard....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d., and an Austrian bark, 585 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do., at the same rate ℘ quarter....For Belfast, direct, an Italian brig, 352 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, (a recharter) at 5s 6d. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 402 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 6s., and an Italian bark, 376 tons, hence with about 2,500 quarters do, at 6s. ℘ quarter....For the Continent direct a British ship, 891 tons, with about 6,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 5d. ℘ bbl. was chartered previous to arrival and before reported....For Havre or Antwerp, a British bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 1½d. ℘ quarter....For Havre direct, a British bark, 721 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ℘ lb....For Bremen, a German ship, (to arrive from Hamburg,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.; and a German bark, 632 tons, (to arrive from Bremen,) hence, with about 3,700 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 bales Cotton, 400 pks. Lard, 200 tcs. Beef, 75 pks. Tallow, and 350 pks. Tobacco on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 80 pks. Tallow and 6,000 Staves on private terms....For Riga, a German bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl....For Elsinore and orders a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s., or, if direct, at 4s. 10½d. ℘ bbl....For Lisbon, an American bark, 648 tons, hence, with Resin and Staves on private terms—quoted nominally at about $1 25 for the former, and $50 for the latter....For Salonica, a British schooner, 139 tons, hence, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum at 3½c. ℘ case....For Porto Rico, an American brig, 172 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $900, or out and back at $2,000....For the Canary Islands, an American brig, 291 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with Lumber at $10, gold....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $6 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 127 bales; gross, 207 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,886 bales. In Tuesday's market 777 should have been France instead of Continent.

GALVESTON, June 10.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 126 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 16,674 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 876 bales; exports, coastwise, 485 bales; sales, 95 bales; stock, 9,721 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s old, 106½; 10-40s 104¼; New 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, Preferred, 20.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £447,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 36 ℘ cent., is now 40⅝ ℘ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 15@15¼.

PARIS, June 10—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 2,979,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 65f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7 11-16d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ℘ quarter.

LONDON, June 10.—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ℘ gallon. Evening—Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 23s.@23s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

A question which greatly agitated the mind of the "Liberal" State Committee yesterday was, on what terms it shall enter the market next Fall. Mr. A. M. BLISS, of Brooklyn—a pure and enlightened patriot—wishes it to be understood that the whole lot is mortgaged to the Democrats, and no Republicans need apply. Mr. WILLIS, also of Brooklyn, for whose patriotism and enlightenment we decline to vouch, because we never before heard of him, is inclined to keep out the red flag raised by HORACE GREELEY, and let the public know that the auction is still going on. Mr. C. W. GODDARD—still another Brooklynite, and as virtuous as any of the rest of the crowd—also refuses to "give himself away." He is in favor of a convention, and a separate Liberal ticket, and a bold front everywhere. If one don't ask a good price for one's wares—or one's self—one will never get it. So the Liberal Committee adjourns to meet at some future day as a Liberal Convention. For terms and prices intending purchasers are invited to address Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.

The assassin of Mr. SCHUTE has not been captured yet. The Brooklyn Police appear to have gone about this business in their usual bungling fashion, and have made a number of indiscriminate arrests by way of showing their vigilance. It is not very easy to understand why the Brooklyn authorities should persist in believing that the burglar is in hiding somewhere among the Long Island woods. That would be about the last resort of a professional criminal, unless indeed all possibility of escaping to New-York were cut off. The assailant of Mr. SCHUTE need have had no particular difficulty in making his way to some much more secure hiding-place than the open country. We hear nothing about any efforts on the part of New-York detectives to follow up this ruffian. In the interests of public safety, our Police Department ought to wake up to the fact that while Mr. SCHUTE lies at the point of death, the man who shot him is probably concealed somewhere within their jurisdiction.

As the Beecher trial draws toward an end, the friends of the defendant seem to be giving way to anxieties and excitement which are scarcely warranted by their confident expressions of opinion that the jury are "all right." If they are so sure of that, we should say they could afford to keep cool. A Mr. L. R. JOYCE writes to us to say that we shall certainly "lose 25,000 a day" in our circulation if we do not immediately take up the cudgels for Mr. BEECHER. Well, that would be a rather serious event, but we would much rather see it happen than be coerced into taking up a cause which we did not believe to be right. If it does happen, we shall not ask Mr. JOYCE or Plymouth Church to bear any part of our loss. It is desirable that Mr. JOYCE and his friends should understand that ours is a strictly private property, which we endeavor to manage with a due regard to public interests, but with an absolute refusal to accept dictation from outside, even from so wealthy and powerful a body as that of Plymouth Church. When this Beecher trial began, and for some time afterward, we were accused of being unduly influenced by Mr. BEECHER, and one correspondent wrote to inform us from Rochester that Mr. BEECHER had "bought us up." Prejudiced in favor of Mr. BEECHER we certainly were—if we are so no longer, it is because the weight of evidence renders any such feeling impossible. We generally say what we believe to be the truth, and all the threats in the world will not move us from that course. If Mr. JOYCE and his Plymouth friends do not like it, they can go somewhere else.

Amid the somewhat conflicting statements of the boat's crew who represent, so far, the sole survivors from the wreck of the steamship *Vicksburg*, it is painfully apparent that the disaster was attended by the usual break-down of discipline and the usual disregard by the crew of anything but their own preservation. The passengers of the lost vessel were eight in number and the crew sixty. Boat No. 1 was turned adrift from the vessel with only five persons on board, and these have been picked up and brought to this port by the *State of Georgia*. The second officer's boat was safely lowered with ten persons on board, and boat No. 2, containing the chief officer and about thirty persons was also floated off at the last moment. In the somewhat improbable event of all three boats being rescued, there will at least be a loss of twenty-three lives. There is too much reason to fear that the thirty people who set out in the chief officer's boat will never be heard from at all. The circumstances attending the wreck demand, and will doubtless receive, from the Dominion authorities a searching investigation. Meanwhile, the five survivors of the wreck ought to be kept where they can be found when wanted.

The races at Jerome Park yesterday afforded a good illustration of the fact that a comparatively unattractive programme frequently results in very exciting sport. The great surprise of the day was the astonishing victory won by *Scratch* against a filly of such well-established fame as *Madge*. Rather less of a surprise, though helping to break still further the monotonous victories of the favorites, was the running of Mr. BELMONT'S fine colt *Matador*, in the mile and an eighth race. The steeplechase match between *Trouble* and *Bullet* was a very fine contest, resulting quite unexpectedly in the victory of *Bullet*.

SHAREHOLDERS AND THE RAILROAD FIGHT.

We took the liberty, the other day, of doubting that the present railroad fight had the approval of the shareholders, whose immediate interests are involved, as we are sure that it has not the approval of the public, which has in it a large indirect interest. It seems that at the regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Directors, on Wednesday, Mr. GARRETT is reported to have obtained the indorsement of his board, and we are told that the board includes many of the largest stockholders. How the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Road are disposed in the premises we have had no recent indication.

It may be, of course, that Mr. GARRETT has sought and secured a vote of confidence from his Directors, and that these gentlemen number important shareholders. But it does not follow that they express the feeling of the majority of the owners of the road; still less does it follow that their view of the case is a correct one; and we are far from being convinced that a severe and perhaps an irremediable injury is not being inflicted upon the properties of both railroads involved, and upon those of the other competing trunk lines. No one denies that the "war" drove the Erie Company into bankruptcy. The other companies are affected in precisely the same manner, and, whatever may be their future fortune, are being driven along the same road. The general public does not care a rush for the effect the contest may have on the personal projects of Mr. GARRETT or Mr. SCOTT, but it is clearly interested in any arbitrary policy which unnecessarily imperils the actual interests of shareholders in large enterprises like those now being sacrificed by these gentlemen. It has a right to protest against such sacrifice, and we have no doubt that this protest is shared by the great body of the stockholders.

Mr. GARRETT may persuade his Directors that he can win the fight and that it is to their interest that he should. But he cannot deny the enormous risks he is running; he cannot convince any one that a suicidal war of rates is actually and for the time being profitable; and he cannot conceal the fact that the credit of his company is being undermined, nor very slowly either. Mr. GARRETT insists that he shall be "independent." But what does he mean by independence? He means the right to have freight carried over other companies' lines as cheaply as any one else, without reference to the price he will ask for carrying it when it reaches his own. He is a competitor for freight from New-York to Chicago. He owns or controls railroads that reach only to Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Road is also a competitor from New-York to Chicago. Mr. GARRETT says that if the Pennsylvania road will not carry freight for him, as if he owned the road, to Baltimore, and let him carry it for what he chooses to ask from Baltimore west, he will ruin the trunk lines, even though he ruin his own, by cutting down the through rates.

It is an enormous stake to play for. If he can gain it, he gets the use of a large amount of property on equal terms with its owner, and the privilege of using it "independently" of the owner. But the only way he can get such a stake on his terms is by desperate fighting, and in fighting he risks everything. He may delude his Directors with the brilliancy of the possible victory and blind them to the undeniable risks. He may be deluded and blinded himself in the matter. But sooner or later we should say that even his eyes must be opened. His stock has fallen from the very high figure of 190 to 170. It is still a strong stock, and if it had not been so much higher in value would yet be regarded as extremely high But can he set any bounds to the fall that has commenced? There is a feeling, as yet general, and not very definite, abroad that he is impairing the credit of his company. When the facts become still better known, when the inquiries of creditors become more minute and anxious, what will be the probable effect upon the credit of the Baltimore and Ohio Company? Does Mr. GARRETT think he can satisfy his bondholders as easily as he is reported to have satisfied his Directors? We doubt it.

The foreign bondholders are likely to be especially disturbed by the fact that Mr. SCOTT is ready to refer this matter to competent and disinterested arbitrators, only stipulating that their decision shall be accepted by the shareholders, whom he justly regards as the final authority in the matter. It must be understood abroad before long that the question at issue is, on what terms the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall use the Pennsylvania Company's road, and that the latter company is willing to refer the matter to arbitrament, and when this is understood we should say that Mr. GARRETT may have hard work to explain his course satisfactorily. If he cannot do so, the credit of the railroad system of the whole country must be injured with that of his road, which has hitherto, and justly, been regarded as the best. It cannot be too often repeated that this would be a national misfortune, and so far as we can see, Mr. GARRETT would be responsible for it.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The opening of the sessions of the legislative committee, appointed to discover some more effective methods than those now in force in this City for the detection and prevention of crime, and another of those weekly exhibitions of ignorance and vulgarity for which the Board of Aldermen has of late become notorious, are calculated to attract some public attention to local affairs. It would appear from the remarks of the counsel to the Campbell Investigating Committee that its members are to make a long and exhaustive inquiry. If they are to meet only once a week, they can easily sit till Christmas without any remarkable results. As to the scope of their investigation, they seem to have an extremely indefinite notion. The legal gentleman who conducts the inquiry said that there are too many gambling-houses and low groggeries in the City. This is true enough, though it is rather a curious complaint to come from a committee appointed at the instigation of Tammany Hall. A political organization, some of whose leaders are in the gambling business, and whose controlling influences come from the low groggeries, can hardly afford to make war upon either. A large proportion of our Deputy Sheriffs are keepers of "low groggeries," and some half dozen of our Aldermen make their living by selling whisky in places that are merely respectable when compared with the vilest dens of the City. Before their next meeting the legislative committee will probably get a hint to leave this branch of the inquiry alone.

If, instead of putting a number of irrelevant questions to Commissioner MATSELL yesterday, the committee had attended the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, they might have got some suggestive hints in regard to the difficulty of repressing lawlessness in New-York. Here was a body of men—nominally the legislative branch of the Government of a City which spends more money than any four States in the Union—not only conducting their proceedings in defiance of law, but in obedience to the promptings of the rankest demagogism. There is certainly no existing law or ordinance which gives the Board of Aldermen power to interfere with the internal management of the executive departments of the City Government. Alderman VANCE very properly drew attention to that fact, and declined to vote on the resolution passed in regard to the wages of boulevard laborers. For maintaining this perfectly defensible position Mr. VANCE and the Republican members who sided with him were declared in contempt of the board, and were prohibited from voting on any other resolution until they had purged themselves of such contempt. A more arbitrary and insolent proceeding it would be impossible to imagine, though its ludicrous absurdity renders it hardly a fit subject for public indignation. The consequences, however, may be somewhat awkward. A very competent school Principal has, in the wisdom of Tammany Hall, been selected to make an indifferent Police Justice. His nomination fell to be confirmed after the Republican Aldermen had been debarred from voting. The thirteen Democratic members who voted in favor of Mr. DUFFY were certainly not at that moment the Board of Aldermen. It would seem to require no great ingenuity to show that Mr. DUFFY'S confirmation is invalid, in view of the illegal restraint by which the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen were debarred from voting.

Should Mr. DUFFY take his seat on the Police Justices' Bench before the defect in his credentials has been removed, it is extremely likely that some sharp rogue whom he sentences will profit by the circumstance to dispute the legality of his action. We might thus see, as a commentary upon Aldermanic ignorance of law and parliamentary decency, a jail delivery of the people whom Justice DUFFY had "sent up" without having any legal right to do so. The reckless partisanship and low buffoonery which have come to be inseparable from the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, should assist any body of honest inquirers in understanding why it is that the administration of the affairs of this City is so liable to fall into contempt. We do not expect the Campbell committee to be open to take in any such lesson. In fact, the committee owes its existence to the same spirit of demagogism which animates the majority of the Board of Aldermen. Assemblyman T. J. CAMPBELL and Alderman PURROY are, in their respective spheres, very fair samples of the kind of men who in these days do the dirty work of Tammany Hall.

By way of showing further contempt for the usage of all representative bodies, the President of the Board of Aldermen refused, yesterday, to receive the minority report of Mr. BILLINGS in regard to the investigation of the official acts of Controller GREEN. As the investigation was a farce from first to last, it is very fitly wound up by this ridiculous exhibition of petty personal spite. It is worth while to recall the fact that the Aldermen have not yet abandoned their efforts to "get even" with the Controller for his determined opposition to paying them a double salary. They have asked the Commissioners of Accounts, over whom they have no jurisdiction whatever, to inquire into the administration of the Park Board before it became a department of the City Government at all. They have just as much right to order an inquiry into the administration of the Quarantine Commissioners or the Canal Board, and the custodians of the records of the old Park Commissioners ought to treat this gratuitous intermeddling as they would any other unauthorized demand for information. If the Aldermen must work over again this well-worn subject, let them take up Mr. FOLEY'S pamphlet on the "Secret Management of the Central Park Commission" and republish it as an official document. That would save time and money, and do about as much, or as little harm, as the anticipated report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

EXCURSIONS AND PICNICS.

The arrangements for the usual round of excursions and picnics which begins at this season of the year are being pushed on in a vigorous manner. The officers of the social and political societies are busy hiring steam-boats, barges, picnic grounds, and bands of music, and soon New-York Bay and the Hudson River will be covered with parties to whom the Summer excursion is the most enjoyable, as well as the most health-giving, event of the year. What are known now as the excursion steam-boats, foremost among which is the *Plymouth Rock*, have been early at their work. All have passed through the hands of the painters and decorators. The rates, too, have been put down to the very lowest point consistent with fair profits. The experiment is tried for the first time of converting the *Plymouth Rock* into a floating concert hall, with "popular" prices of admission and generous programmes. It certainly deserves to succeed, for good music, combined with fresh air and wholesome food, is well calculated to draw large crowds, and give the utmost satisfaction. Such excursions as these cannot be taken advantage of for a day's airing too often by the wives and children of those who are unable to take houses or rooms in the country in hot weather.

A very important phase of this subject has just been brought to public notice in New-York and Brooklyn—in the former City, through the application of a temperance society to the Board of Police for a sufficient number of patrolmen to preserve order at its coming excursion; and in the latter city through the reports of a terrible fight which occurred on Saturday night at a picnic of the Magnolia Association, and which ended in two of the members receiving stabs of a probably fatal character. The want of adequate Police protection has been for many years a serious drawback to the complete success of Summer excursions. Men who are rough and disagreeable when sober, and men who, from being tolerably decent and well behaved, become under the influence of liquor quarrelsome, boisterous, and insulting, are apt to find their way into the most select parties, and to mar every pleasure, unless means are provided for keeping them in check. In the past, New-York and Brooklyn societies have depended almost entirely upon the Police authorities to provide them with the means of keeping the unruly element in check, and as a consequence the amount of protection afforded has been great or small according to the nature and amount of the influence possessed by the applicants. The disposition on the part of the New-York board seems to be to send no more policemen on excursions. At the suggestion of Commissioner SMITH, on Tuesday, in response to the application of the temperance society already referred to, it was ordered that the Captain of the harbor Police-boat be instructed to convoy the society's steam-boats and barges to the City limits, and then leave them to take care of themselves.

In one view of the case, this decision is a good one, for there is no doubt of the fact that the demands on the Police Department are very heavy. There is really no good reason why the tax-payers should have to meet any portion of the expenses incurred in the outings of private societies. Every steam-boat and barge company should have its Police arrangements as perfect as its arrangements for navigation, and tax-payers should have nothing to do with them whatever. Moreover, there can be no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men who have had the requisite police training to meet all requirements. New-York City abounds in private detective agencies. At any of these it is possible to procure the services of a few trustworthy men. It would be better, of course, if each company had its own Police force in uniform. Until this much-needed reform has been effected, excursions will continue to have a terror for nervous persons, and even for persons who are not nervous, but who do not like to take the chance of being placed at the mercy of roughs.

This advice applies in a different way to private picnic parks and gardens within the limits of New-York and Brooklyn. For several years past, these places have almost annually been the scenes of stabbing affrays and of murders. While they have been largely used by decent, well-behaved people, they have, at the same time, been the most favored resorts of the very worst classes in the community. They have never had proper Police protection. The Magnolia Association picnic, on Saturday night in Brooklyn, drew together some of the most notorious scoundrels in that city. The street cars on the way to the park in which it was held were taken possession of by roughs, and the conductors turned off. Surely, when this fact became known, there ought soon to have been a force on the spot ample enough to prevent the terrible scenes which subsequently occurred. It would be well if the owners of city parks and gardens could provide adequate means of protection within their gates; but we think that it is the duty of the Police authorities to see to it that calls for help from the outside are not made in vain.

DANGERS OF THE STREETS.

A correspondent drew attention the other day to the dangerous practice of throwing the rinds of oranges or bananas on the public thoroughfares. How often the same complaint has been repeated both by individuals out of doors and in the columns of the public press it is quite impossible to say. The subject has been at intervals under constant notice for years past, and the nuisance is as great to-day as it ever was. In the neighborhood of West and Greenwich streets, where traffic to and from the ferries is greatest, it is extremely dangerous for persons to move along the sidewalks at all, in consequence of the recklessness with which the custom is followed. There the fruit dealers are mostly to blame. First, they obstruct the thoroughfares with their stock in trade, and then they allow all the refuse of it to be thrown about promiscuously, not only by their customers, but by their own employés, while they occasionally assist in the work themselves.

We need not comment upon the dangers that result from the practice, especially when, as our correspondent justly observed, there are probably many persons in the City even now suffering from the effects of it. But it may be remarked that the remedy is easy, and readily within reach, if only the Police would do the duty which they owe to the public. Proceedings in the shape of a summons to appear before a magistrate, with the certainty of a fine on the offense being proved, would very soon put an end to the system. It is the province of the Police to attend to matters of the kind, but such attention seems to be as much beneath the dignity of those officials as the arrest of burglars, murderers, and other great criminals is beyond their capacity. They cannot attend to the great things, and they will not attend to the small.

The truth is that the tolerance and even the cultivation of nuisances has grown to be a part of our method of Municipal Government. To prove this it is not necessary to go to the Harlem flats. The sidewalks are blockaded with ash-barrels, packages of merchandise, trade signs, dry goods, and anything, in fact, that anybody likes to place upon them; and this is all done under the sanction and with the authority of the City Government. In many streets merchants are allowed to do much of their packing and unpacking on the sidewalks. Over a large part of the City, passengers are in constant jeopardy of being knocked down or having a leg broken through the reckless handling of heavy merchandise. Sometimes a hand-truck, which takes up more than half the thoroughfare, has to be encountered, wheeled along by some wild errand-boy or porter, who is quite heedless of any human obstruction that may be in his way. The velocipede nuisance has also become intolerable, and many children have been seriously injured by it. But nothing is done to put a stop to it.

A few days ago in Vesey street, a barrel of ashes had been left outside the curbstone. The wheel of a cart which was coming down the street struck the obstruction, and the cart was driven against a strong post which belonged to a merchant's sign. The sudden stoppage of the vehicle broke both traces, released the horse, and threw the driver over on his head on the curbstone. A policeman who was standing by enjoyed the fun immensely, and busily engaged himself by looking into the ash-barrel, while some passers-by assisted the driver. That policeman doubtless had the sense to know that the ash-barrel and the sign-post were in their places by authority of the City Government, consequently that the accident was one of those legalized outrages upon individual citizens with which he had nothing to do. Such a man would, of course, be inclined to view orange-peel and banana skins in the same official light—as legitimate nuisances, not to be interfered with by any paid servant of the City.

It is well known that these nuisances put money into the pockets of somebody, either by being licensed or by not being interfered with. Revelations made some months ago showed that the money does not all go into the public purse. If the secrets of the Corporation Attorney's office for the past four or five years were made public, it would be seen that they are a distinct source of profit. Other departments of the City Government would increase that evidence. And while the system of licensing, as well as that of not insisting that police constables shall perform all the duties that properly devolve upon them, are allowed to continue, these just complaints on the part of our citizens will be repeated. It is not only that one or two evils need to be remedied, but that an entire principle, accepted by the City authorities, ought to be swept away.

FLOWERS.

The country looks at no time more rich and beautiful than it does now. The trees are in full leaf, with all the brilliancy of Spring verdure; the crops are fresh and green with rapid growth; the lands, as a rule, are clean and well tended, as at this time of year they of necessity must be; and in the meadows the grass and clover are fast hastening to maturity. Trees and shrubs are in blossom, and the whole aspect is one of life, health, and luxuriance. But you may visit very many farm-houses, very many country residences of city men, without finding a well-planned flower-garden. Here and there a farmer's wife may be found who has a taste for such things. She has a few flower-beds which she cherishes on the front lawn. Approach them, and you must walk knee-deep in grass, only to see, perhaps, a lot of drawn-out petunias, or a group of sickly pansies at the bottom of a grassy well. If she have a soul a little above pansies, she will apologize for the state of the lawn; but the grass is growing up for hay, she tells you, and the flowers meanwhile have to get along as best they can. Flowers do not pay, but grass is money, is the sentiment which too much prevails.

But is it true that flowers do not pay? In the first place, we deny altogether the doctrine that nothing pays which is not convertible into dollars and cents. A few dollars will suffice to provide all the material for a very excellent flower-garden. A moderate amount of labor will suffice to get such a garden into order, and to keep it so. Still, there must be the expenditure of a little money and of some trouble, and besides that, there is the loss of probably a couple of dollars more in the desirability of not turning the lawn into a hay-field. On the other side of the account, we confess that no dollars are to be placed; but there are profits of another kind. The custom of measuring everything by its money value is a mistake. It is impressed upon the minds of boys and girls from their infancy, and there is no telling how much evil springs from it. The farmer who teaches his boys that the garden lawn must be turned into dollars, would do them an infinitely greater service if he would devote that lawn and its flower-beds to the culture of his children's æsthetic faculties. They might possibly grow up more honest, and they would certainly grow up less rugged and uncouth.

The city merchant who moves into the country every Spring, and takes a sort of city house on a village lot, may think that he is giving himself and his family all the enjoyments of country life. He is to be there only a few months, and he argues that to cultivate the little plot of ground around the house would not pay. So he is content to let its nakedness be covered with weeds. But for the same reason that he adorns his parlors with works of art, and cultivates the elegancies of social life in his city mansion, should he also fill his garden with flowers. His wife and children, his friends, and he himself, too, would reap the reward in the influence which such luxuries, cheap though they be, have upon the mind. Farmers and permanent residents of the country have no excuse whatever for not enjoying and letting their families enjoy all the advantages which the country affords. The few dollars they may save by their present plan are more than set off by the loss which accrues to their children in education—for mental training is as much a part of education as the mere acquisition of school learning. And the sooner a desire to improve every means for attaining that end becomes general, the sooner we shall have attained to the first step toward a higher standard of mental and moral culture.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DISPENSARY BENEFITS.

The two performances of "The Bar Sinister" given at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon and evening, in aid of the Central Dispensary of this City, passed off most successfully, the evening representation being especially well attended. To-night the play will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in behalf of the same charity, and, we trust, with equally gratifying results. These indeed, can safely be counted upon, for the entertainment in which Mr. George Rignold elected to appear for the last time in America this season, and in which Mrs. Rignold chose to make her début before a New-York audience, can be commended as decidedly interesting. Yet "The Bar Sinister" is not a very cheerful or instructive piece to witness. Its personages are familiar, its story is clumsily told, and it is persistently gloomy in tone. Only one character is strongly drawn, that of *Amos Clark*, and but a single passion—revenge—gives action to the scene. We shall not, therefore, linger upon the incidents of the work, but content ourselves with saying that *Amos Clark*, Secretary to *Sir Robert Clavering*, is in reality an illegitimate child of a dead brother of *Sir Robert*, whom the latter has wronged. *Amos*, of course, hates his patron. In a moment of wrath, brought about partly by *Sir Robert's* denunciation of his mother, and partly by his effort to yield up to the law a nephew, *Captain John Clavering*, who is under the ban for political offenses, *Amos* kills his employer. Then he allows the crime to be imputed to *John Clavering*, forges a will by which he becomes lord of the manor, and only repents of his misdeeds when *Mildred Vaughn*, whom *John Clavering* has loved, and of whom he himself is enamored, swoons away as the innocent man is led forth to die. *Amos* then realizes his guilt, and, rushing in front of the firing-squad, falls smitten by the bullets intended for *Mildred's* lover. A skilled playwright might make much of this material, though it is by no means of the newest, but Mr. Watts Phillips, who, we believe, wrote "The Bar Sinister," cannot fairly be permitted to rest his reputation upon the achievement under notice. A mediocre rendering of the piece would reduce it to the level of the commonest of melodramas, and only a great artist or an actor of genius who would perform four-fifths of the labor of giving the semblance of life to *Amos Clark* could hope to reconcile the public to the composition as it stands. Mr. Rignold, who is neither a great student nor an actor of genius, but an exceptionally-gifted gentleman, with a strong individuality and considerable experience, and so thoroughly free from conventionalism as to be often heedless of wholesome rule, keeps "The Bar Sinister" in those regions where it can be referred to as above, and in spite of its numerous defects, as an interesting work. It is impossible to escape the influence of Mr. Rignold's fine voice, of his manliness of look and movement, and of his heartiness, which, right or wrong, is at least more novel, and therefore more refreshing, than painful attempts at the *ars celare artem*, and this charm of virility and simplicity pervades all the actor's performances. It may be argued that *Amos Clark's* acts are not of a kind habitually perpetrated by men in whom dignity, calmness, and honesty are conspicuous; but to this we can only reply that it is oftener a more agreeable task to deal with Mr. Rignold than with the people he seeks to portray. There were, in truth, passages of "The Bar Sinister" in which he merged himself into the personage. He endowed the fierce scene with *Sir Robert* previous to the murder with the impressiveness derived from an intensity that seemed particularly powerful because of its rare exhibition, and in his assertion of his rights as the lord of Clavering Hall, at the close of the third act, the triumph of satisfied pride was finely and forcibly pictured. Of the thought and elaboration which might bestow prominence upon the character evidence was seldom offered last night. Mr. Rignold, too, occasionally phrases badly. This is a serious defect, and an unnecessary one. The melody of his tones would lose none of its fascination if his pauses were distributed with less carelessness as to their location. Mrs. Rignold, who played *Mildred* yesterday, is a comely, graceful, and sympathetic lady, and appears to have studied in a good school. She shared the honors with her husband, and was summoned with him before the curtain after each act. When the drop had fallen upon the last scene Mr. Rignold was once more called to the foot-lights. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, in the name of the Directors of the Central Dispensary, met him and presented to him, with their thanks for his liberality, a gold medal, conferring upon him the title of Honorary Director of the charity. Then Mr. Rignold made a brief and humorous reply, and amid general applause the proceedings terminated.

MUSIC IN THE FALL.

Mr. Max Strakosch has engaged for the coming season Mme. Titiens, and that lady will begin a series of concerts and oratorio recitals under his management, on or about Oct. 4. While dealing with the subject of music in the Fall, we may here state that Herr Hans Von Bulow will not make his début in America in Boston, but in this city, and at the new Chickering Hall. On Oct. 4 or 11, Miss Kellogg and her company will commence a season of English opera at Booth's Theatre. They will probably then bring out "The Lily of Killarney."

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS OF COMMITTEES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

At the meeting of the Reformed Church Synod in the Reformed Church on Grand street, Jersey City, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Van Cleef expressed the thanks of the Jersey City residents for the holding of the Synod in one of the churches of the city, and the discussion over the resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the Reformed Church in Chicago, which is $40,000 in debt, was resumed. Rev. J. H. Suydam said that for the last twenty years the Chicago church had regularly appealed to the Synod for aid, and he was opposed to doing more for it. Elder Cornell opposed the resolution upon substantially the same grounds, but the general sentiment seemed to be that as the Chicago church was the pioneer Reformed Church in the West, she ought to be sustained, and the resolution, when put to vote, was unanimously adopted. A letter from the Second Church in Kingston, inviting the Synod to hold their next meeting in that church, was received, and the invitation was accepted. Rev. Dr. Ganze was, on the third ballot, chosen to deliver the Vedder lecture on infidelity. The Synod, by resolution, directed the Board of Publication to assume the debt of $3,000 incurred by the board, and for which Mr. Ferris (the Corresponding Secretary, with whose services the Synod, on Wednesday evening, decided to dispense) had made himself personally and individually liable.

The afternoon session opened with prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Hermance. Rev. Messrs. Brown and Buckalew announced the following as the result of the election for officers of the Synod, held Wednesday evening:

Board of Education—Revs. B. C. Taylor, C. H. Stitt, David Cole, J. Elmendorf, Messrs. S. B. Schieffelin, R. N. Perlee, John Dorrance, William Robb.

Board of Domestic Missions—Revs. Isaac Riley, R. H. Steele, A. Du Bois, C. W. Beutley, Messrs. J. W. Ferdon, Benson Van Vliet, John Lyon, William H. Kirk.

Board of Foreign Missions—Revs. William H. Steele, A. R. Thompson, J. McC. Holmes, William R. Duryee, T. B. Romeyn, and Messrs. Sanford Cobb, A. V. W. Van Vechten, D. P. Ingraham.

Board of Publication—Revs. A. R. Thompson, J. Forsyth, J. P. Strong, William B. Merritt, and Messrs. Thomas M. Gopsill, David D. Smith, Ditmas Jewell, G. C. Churchill.

Board of Directory—Treasurer, John I. Brower; member, Rev. William H. Steele.

Preaching on Benevolence—Rev. R. G. Welch, primarius; Rev. David Inglis, secundus.

Corresponding Delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America—Primarius, Rev. Prof. S. M. Woodbridge; secundus, Rev. E. A. Collier. To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South)—Primarius, Rev. G. Henry Mandeville; secundus, Rev. William H. Clark. To the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church—Primarius, Rev. E. W. Bently; secundus, Rev. D. K. Bartlett. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Primarius, Rev. N. D. Williamson; secundus, Rev. Elbert Nevius. To the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church—Primarius, Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck; Secundus, Rev. E. S. Fairchild. To the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church—Primarius, Rev. C. I. Shepard; Secundus, Rev. J. C. F. Hoes. Elder Delegate to the Ecumenical Council—Hon John A Lott, Primarius; J. B. Jewett, Secundus.

President Scott announced the following special committees:

To Examine the Affairs of the Board of Publication—Rev. Messrs. C. T. Shepherd and C. H. Edgar, and Elders S. A. Foote, P. S. Duryea, and John Lyon.

On Consolidating the Boards of the Church—Rev. Messrs. G. H. Mandeville, T. M. Doolittle, W. R. Duryea, Isaac S. Hartley, and Elders Parker, Ingraham, Beekman, and Westfall.

On the Separation of the Permanent Fund.—Rev. Messrs. Vermilyea and Gaston, and Elders A. Williamson, John A. Lott, and John A. Hardenbergh.

The Committee on Professorate reported, among other things, that Hope College, Michigan, does not support itself. A resolution relieving the President of the college from his duty as collecting agent, that he may devote himself to the duties of the Presidency, and one admonishing the college council to reduce expenses, were adopted.

Dr. Mandeville urged an endowment of $100,000 for the college. President Scott and others delivered warm addresses in behalf of the college, showing that it is in a deplorable financial condition. A resolution requesting the College Council to pay over the first accruing interest from the endowment fund to meet the unpaid salaries of the President and professors, was adopted. The salaries of theological professors in the college were fixed at $1,500 until the chairs shall have been endowed. Rev. Romeyn Bech was appointed Lector in Exegetical Theology, and Rev. Charles Scott Lector of Church History and Archæology.

At the evening session a resolution was debated providing that the present plan, which provides for a Board of Superintendents, consisting of a delegation of members half clerical and half lay from each Particular Synod, be abrogated, and the plan in vogue three years ago, providing that the board shall consist of one clerical delegate from such classes, be resumed. The committee reported resolutions making this rule applicable to the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick. On motion of Dr. Taylor, the matter was referred to the next General Synod. The following members of the Board of Superintendents were elected: From the Particular Synod of Albany, Rev. J. S. Hartley, W. H. Reddy; Synod of New-York, Rev. Charles J. Sheppard and Elder John C. Newkirk, with Elder S. B. Schieffelin to fill vacancy caused by death of Jonathan Sturgis; Particular Synod of New-Brunswick, Rev. C. H. Poole and Elder Charles Crane.

At a late hour the Synod was still in session.

CAPT. BOYTON'S SUCCESSFUL CHANNEL TRIP.

The London newspapers print copious accounts of the crossing of the Channel on May 29. A brief report of the feat appears in the London *Echo*. A correspondent of that journal, writing from Folkestone on May 29, says:

At a very early hour this morning Folkestone was abnormally excited by the news, which spread with lightning rapidity, that Capt. Boyton had effected a very successful landing immediately beneath the South Foreland Light-house at 2:30. The fact was announced by the firing of a rocket from the boat of the steamer that had piloted him in his adventurous journey, and the loud cheering of those on the steamer's deck, as the Captain was taken on board, testified to the general enthusiasm and admiration for his prowess. The cool determination and astonishing powers of endurance which were displayed by Capt. Boyton throughout the journey were subjects of marvel on the part of those who watched him from the steamer. When he emerged from the water he exhibited very slight symptoms of distress or fatigue. The temperature of the body taken at once by the medical gentlemen in attendance showed it to be but one degree in excess of the average temperature of a man in full health. The only thing of which the Captain complained was a slight swelling of the wrist, caused by the incessant labor of paddling, and his face was likewise somewhat sore, due to the action of the sun and salt water during an immersion of nearly twenty-four hours. The steamer arrived at the landing stage at Folkestone at 4 o'clock, and from information there obtained, it appears that the time when Capt. Boyton made most progress was between 6 and 7 yesterday evening, accomplishing in the hour a mile and three-quarters. While off Dover the Wiltshire life-boat came alongside, and the officer in charge said he had been instructed by the National Institution in London to meet Capt. Boyton in the Channel, and in its name wish him a speedy and successful journey. Within half an hour of his arrival in Folkestone Capt. Boyton presented himself at the breakfast-table of the Pavilion Hotel, where he was enthusiastically received by a large body of gentlemen who had witnessed his wonderful performance from the steamer. In acknowledgment of the compliment paid him, Capt. Boyton said: "I think I have fairly and squarely crossed the Channel from France to England, and the Channel can therefore no longer be said to be master of the situation." He then retired to rest at the Pavilion.

Further particulars run as follows:

The course steered during the journey was north-north-east-by-half-east, and then north-north-west-by-west. The most tedious part of the journey was the latter portion. The sea was then exceedingly calm, and we knew success was certain, so strong did the swimmer appear, and so sanguine was the steamer's captain as to the right course we were going. The delay, however, was caused by there being a slack tide, and but little way was made in our progress until a tide did come, and then at a given signal from Capt. Boyton we bent with no little swiftness for the Fan Bay shore. An incident worth recording as showing an American's coolness at a moment of supreme excitement took place as the rocket announcing the swimmer's landing flew upward from the beach. At the moment in question, Michael Boyton, the brother of the Captain, was standing on the paddle-box, with eager eyes bent toward the shore. As the signal of success met his sight he raised himself to his full height, and shouted out loudly and calmly to his brother this message—"Come back now. That will do for to-night."

The whole time that Capt. Boyton was in the water was twenty-three hours and thirty-eight minutes. On the first trip it will be remembered that he remained in the water for fifteen hours. The doctors agree that the patient's pulse at the close being 71°, was in itself a strong proof that his physical condition was not much disturbed by his exertions, and also the fact that his temperature was on this occasion 99°, instead of 97°, as on the last trip, when he was obliged to relinquish his attempt, proved that he was in better health on the last occasion. Thus he has, in a very great measure, established the character and reputation he has claimed for his life-saving dress since its introduction to the notice of the public on this side of the water.

The part of the Kentish coast where Capt. Boyton came on shore was wild in the extreme. There is from the sea inward a small stretch of rocks and dense seaweeds, and behind rise cliffs averaging in height fully 200 feet. As the rockets ascended announcing his landing the birds rushed in flocks from their eyrie nests, and their screams of alarm made hideous discordance in the air. In less than ten minutes from his arrival Capt. Boyton was taken on board the steamer.

AN OCEAN STEAMER LOST.

AT LEAST SIXTY-SEVEN PERSONS PERISH.

THE STEAM-SHIP VICKSBURG STRIKES AN ICEBERG AND FOUNDERS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND—RESCUE OF FIVE OF HER CREW BY THE STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA — THEIR ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY—THEIR STORY OF THE CALAMITY —THE PROBABLE LOSS 106 LIVES—POSSIBLE SAFETY OF THIRTY-NINE OF THE PASSENGERS WHO TOOK TO THE BOATS —TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF THE SURVIVORS—FOUR DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT —THE MEN TAKEN TO THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT—STATEMENT OF THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE.

The steam-ship State of Georgia, of the State Line Steam-ship Company, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board five men rescued from a boat belonging to the steam-ship Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, plying between Quebec and Liverpool. The men rescued were members of the ship's crew, and were when picked up in a terribly exhausted condition. They report that the Vicksburg, at midnight of May 31, encountered a vast area of field or floe ice, and became surrounded by it. A little later the steamer labored heavily, and was struck aft by a large mass of ice, which carried away her propeller and stove a hole through her plating on the port quarter. The ship took in water very fast, and at 6 o'clock A. M., June 1, she was in such an unsafe condition that her commander gave orders to lower the boats, preparatory to abandonment of the vessel. Three boats left the vessel, having on board forty-four persons, while sixty-seven persons were left on board, and remained with the vessel until she sank, at about 10 o'clock A. M.

A special dispatch to THE TIMES from Montreal says: "The Messrs. Torrance, the agents of the Dominion Line, give the following information: There were on board at the time seven cabin and twenty-five steerage passengers, besides the crew, under command of Capt. Bennet, late chief officer of the Allan steamship Prussian. The cabin passengers on the Vicksburg were Brian McShane, of Montreal; Miss Sutherland, supposed to be of this city; A. H. Betts, of Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, Rev. C. A. Adams, from Upper Canada; and Mr. Vipond. The vessel was valued at $325,000, and is said to be fully insured. Her cargo was worth $85,000. The ninety-two head of cattle shipped by Mr. McShane were insured for $14,000."

ARRIVAL OF THE SURVIVORS.

THE FIVE MEN BROUGHT INTO PORT STILL SUFFERING—THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE FOUND—THEIR PROBABLE DEATH THROUGH ANOTHER DAY OF EXPOSURE—THE STORY OF THE WRECK AS TOLD TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The news of the disaster was brought to this City yesterday morning by Capt. Cooper, of the steamer State of Georgia, of the State Line, which runs from New-York to Londonderry and Glasgow. Capt. Cooper says: "I had had a prosperous voyage up to Friday of last week. On that night we were approaching the Labrador currents, and, as I had anticipated meeting with ice in this neighborhood, I had shaped my course further north than usual, hoping to make my way through it with greater ease. On approaching the currents we saw large quantities of ice and several icebergs in sight. The weather was hazy and the wind was light from the northwest. On Saturday morning, June 5, I saw a number of pieces of fresh deal and a boat's spar floating in the water. At 11:30 A. M., in latitude 46° 34' north, longitude 47° 58' west, the lookout spied a ship's boat with sails set off the port bow. I made for her immediately, and coming up to her discovered that there were five men in her. She proved to be boat No. 1 of the steamer Vicksburg, of Liverpool, belonging to the Dominion Line and commanded by Capt. Bennet. The five men were in a thoroughly exhausted condition, suffering from cold, hunger, and exposure. They were in a "dumb" state, being almost at the point of death Their legs and feet were so badly swollen that their boots had to be cut off; this was owing to their boat being partially filled with water. The surgeon of my ship and one or two physicians among my passengers said that none of the them would probably have survived another day if they had not been picked up. I took them on board at once and put them into the ship's hospital under care of the surgeon, and understanding from the rescued men that two other boats had been afloat with some of the Vicksburg's crew in them, I stationed men at the mast-head with strict orders to keep a sharp look out for anything unusual that might be within sight of the State of Georgia as we continued our course. They could give me no clue as to the probable location of the other boats, and as I had 400 lives under my care, and our position was by no means free from danger, I could not do any more. If I had known where to look for the others, I would have changed my course and gone to find them, but as it was I could not. The five men I rescued are James Crowley, of London, boatswain's mate, aged twenty-five, and married; Thomas O'Brien, of Liverpool, seaman, aged twenty-five; Patrick Grogan, of Liverpool, seaman, aged twenty-five; James Williams, of Liverpool, seaman, aged seventeen, and Jonas Wilkinson, of Liverpool, seaman, aged nineteen.

THEIR NARATIVES CONTRADICTORY.

Their stories were somewhat contradictory in detail, and as I talked to them I was frequently obliged to stop them and get them to explain, as they were so eager to talk that they interrupted and contradicted one another, and three or four would talk together. In the main their stories all agreed, and I could picture the whole scene and make a connected narrative out of what they told me. Everything had gone well on their voyage, which was from Montreal to Liverpool, up to the time of the disaster. They had touched at Quebec, and the ship had cleared from there, and on Monday at 9:30 P. M. they were 120 miles south-east of St. Johns, Newfoundland. At that time they had fallen in with large fields of ice, and suddenly struck heavily. The ship was immediately stopped by the Captain's orders, and it was discovered in a few moments by one of the crew that the ice had broken a hole through the port quarter, and that the ship was making water very fast under the after deck. Instantly there was a wild excitement, but under orders from their officers the crew brought blankets and mattresses, and all kinds of stuff, and stopped up the hole as best they could, so that the water came in much less rapidly. As soon as possible the different compartments of the ship were all sounded, and it was found that a hole had also been stove in her starboard bow, and the ship was making water fast forward. The wells were all sounded, and considerable water was found in the main hold. All sail was then taken off, the ship was headed toward the south, and full speed was put on with the engines in hopes that she would be able to get clear of the ice. Early the next morning, when going at half-speed, the ship struck again, breaking the fans on her propeller screw. The engines were immediately reversed and the different compartments were sounded again. Six and a half feet of water were found in the main hold this time. All hands were set at work throwing the cargo overboard to lighten the ship. The cargo, I believe, consisted of deals and live stock, ninety-four bullocks being on board. After this work had gone on for a time the Captain called the second officer, the boatswain's mate, and seven or eight men to see that the boats were cleared to the leeward. Shortly after he countermanded this order, and told the men not to mind about the boats. He then called all the people to the quarter-deck and told them to have no fears, for in the condition the ship was in he had no doubt that he would be able to take her to St. Johns, Newfoundland, which was only 120 miles away to the north-west.

THE FIRES DROWNED OUT.

In a few minutes after this the report came from the engine-rooms that the water was so deep there that the fires were all drowned out. This settled the question of being able to take the ship to port, and the Captain ordered all the boat's crews to man their boats respectively. The boatswain's mate, Crowley, with another sailor, jumped into boat No. 1, and was beginning the preparations for launching her, when the stern tackle of the boat either parted or got adrift, and the stern fell so that she hung by her forward tackle. The chronometers, and several articles which had been put in for the use of the lady passengers, such as blankets, were all thrown overboard and lost. Just afterward the bow tackle parted, and the boat plunged into the water end first, of course filling with water. She righted herself by her buoyancy and floated. Three more men then jumped into her, and the five shoved her away, to keep her clear, as they say. They immediately began to bale her out with buckets, and, while baling the boat, drifted about 150 yards away from the ship. They saw, as they drifted, that the second officer's boat was successfully lowered with only nine persons in her, and was pulled away to windward. Soon after, one of the five exclaimed, "She's going down!" Looking back, they saw the Captain on the bridge, beckoning to them to bring back his boat—the one they were in. It was impossible, they say, to do this, as the boat was only half baled out, and they had no management over her. Then another man exclaimed, "There she goes!" and they saw the ship lurch forward and go down bow first. As she disappeared from sight they saw that the chief officer's boat, known as No. 2, was floated off the chocks with about thirty persons in her. Among the débris that floated when the ship sank they saw the Captain and another person floating on a bale of hay. They tried to get to him to rescue him, but were unable to do so, owing to the unmanageable condition of their boat. They kept in sight of the other two boats for about two hours and a half, and then lost sight of them.

AFTER THE WRECK.

"This account," says Capt. Cooper, "leaves forty-four persons afloat in the three boats, none of whom according to the account of the five whom I picked up, were women or children. According to the same account, there were sixty-five in the crew, thirty-seven in the steerage, among whom were women and children; eight saloon passengers, five gentlemen and three ladies, and the stewardess. If those in the other boats were picked up, the number of the lost would thus be sixty-seven. If they were lost, the number is 106. After parting company with the other boats they drifted in the Labrador currents, standing to the southward as well as they could, hoping to get clear of the ice and to get into the track of passing vessels. It was impossible for them to tell within 150 miles of where they were. It was impossible for them to guide their movements, although they had a compass, for the boat was not manageable. The drag with which they tried to lay to was only a bucket, and was practically of no avail. The fact that I saw the pieces of deal and the spar floating on the morning on which I picked them up, shows that their motion was no more than drifting with the current in which they were. The current runs there about twenty-six or twenty-seven miles a day, and that too, shows that they had little other motion besides drifting, for when the Captain of the Vicksburg gave orders to man the boats he told them to bear strictly in mind that St. Johns, Newfoundland, bore north-west about 120 miles. He told them this two or three times over, very distinctly. Now, the point where I picked them up is 210 miles south-east of St. Johns, so that they drifted ninety miles in a south-easterly direction."

NARRATIVE OF THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE.

AN INTELLIGENT ACCOUNT OF THE CALAMITY—CAUTIONS OF THE CAPTAIN — ALL HOPES OF SAVING THE SHIP FINALLY ABANDONED—HOW THE BOAT WITH THE RESCUED MEN GOT ADRIFT—THE CAPTAIN SEEN FLOATING ON A BALE OF HAY—LITTLE FOOD AND PLENTY OF WATER.

James Crowley, the boatswain's mate, makes the following statement: We left Quebec on Thursday morning, May 27, on our way from Montreal to Liverpool. Our crew consisted of over sixty men, and there were on board eight saloon passengers, of whom three were ladies and five were gentlemen, and about twenty in the steerage, of whom four were females. I do not know the names of any of the passengers. Up to Sunday evening, May 30, we had fine weather, and the voyage bade fair to be a prosperous one. On Sunday, however, we fell in with ice, and in a little while were surrounded by it. It was field ice, and there were many very large cakes floating. In many instances they were piled one above another. The ship was stopped until daylight, and then she proceeded on her way again. Very little ice was seen after this until Monday evening, when we were again surrounded by it, and it was soon found that the ice was too heavy to allow the ship to drive through. All hands were ordered to shorten sail, and the ship was headed to the south. She was then driven ahead, full speed being kept up for a while, but afterward the speed was slackened for fear of an accident. It was thought that we would get out of the ice to the southward. At midnight we struck the ice heavily, and the engines were immediately reversed. It was found that the blow had been received aft on the port quarter, and the fans of the propeller had been broken off and a hole knocked through the iron plating, causing a serious leak, through which the water came rapidly. Sails and other stuff, whatever we could get hold of, were brought and stuffed into the hole, so that this leak was pretty effectually stopped, but the ship had made so much water that she was in serious danger, and the order was given to throw the cargo overboard. While this work was going on, the second officer and I were ordered to clear away the boats. This was about 6 A. M. on Tuesday, June 1. Soundings were again ordered by the Captain, and six inches of water were found in the forward wells, and five feet and a half in the mainhold wells. The steerage was then full of water. The Captain seemed to change his mind after this, for he called me to him and ordered the second officer and myself not to mind about the boats, and calling all the people on the ship aft, he told them that they need have no fears, for he could take the ship safely to St. John's, Newfoundland. Before the people had dispersed after hearing this from the Captain, the report came from the engineer that the water had risen so as to drown out the fires in the engine room.

All hope of saving the ship was then given up, as she could never have been managed with her sails alone, being as low down in the water as she was. We got orders immediately to man our boats, and while I, with the others to whom this duty belonged, went to our boats, preparation was made for putting into the boats such things as we would need until we might be picked up or get to shore. The Captain told us all particularly that the distance to St. Johns was 120 miles, and that it lay north-west from where we were. I proceeded to care for my boat, No. 1, into which a number of things were being put, and in which the ladies would have gone, it being the Captain's boat. In launching her she was capsized, and everything that had been put in, excepting a compass and a part of the provisions, was lost. The rudder was lost, as well as the chronometer, watch, and charts. O'Brien and I were in the boat, and when she righted herself we started to bail her out with buckets. We had not finished this when Grogan, Wilkinson, and Williams jumped in from the deck. As we bailed her out we were drifting away from the ship, the water being full of ice and a heavy sea being on, and we being unable to hold her fast and bail at the same time. After we had drifted away fully 150 yards O'Brien saw the Captain on the bridge beckoning us to come back. We were unable to do so, as the boat was not bailed out, and we could not manage her. We saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear, with nine hands and himself in her. She came round the bow, and pulled to windward about sixty yards. The ship sunk about 10 o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her chocks with the chief officer and about thirty people in her. She got clear and pulled to the windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the Captain and some persons floating on a bale of hay among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and the ice about were not able to do so. We shipped our mast, kept company with the other boats for about two hours, and then lost sight of them to the westward. We decided then to steer south to get clear of the ice; hove the boat to with an oar, and a bucket as a drag, till daylight on Wednesday morning.

All that we had in the boat besides the spars and oars was a compass and a few provisions. Our beef and bread, forty pounds of the first and fourteen pounds of the other, were wet with salt water and we could not eat the bread. We had nothing, therefore, but the beef to eat, and on this we lived until we were picked up. Fortunately we had three gallons of water, and we were very sparing of this, although there was little of it left when we were rescued. On Wednesday morning we raised our sail again and steered to the south, hoping to get clear from the ice and to fall in with some ship. We could not make for St. Johns with any hope of reaching there, as the wind and current were both against us, so we took the chance of being picked up. The wind was from the northward and westward all the time, and we suffered terribly from the cold, having nothing to protect us. About 4 P. M. we hauled the boat's head to the north-east, and on Thursday morning tacked to the westward till about 3 P. M., then we again lay to with the drag till 9 o'clock in the evening, when we took in the drag and made sail, and stood to the north-east till Friday morning at daylight; tacked to the south-west till midday; tacked again to the north-east till morning, when about 10:30 we sighted the State of Georgia. She was dead to windward, but we got out our oars and pulled with a will until we reached her, when we were taken aboard.

STORIES OF THE OTHER MEN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MEN AT THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT—ADDITIONS TO THE STATEMENT OF CROWLEY.

Patrick Grogan and Thomas O'Brien are lying side by side in ward No. 14 of the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island. The three others who were picked up in the same boat are at the home of Crowley, in Jersey City. They have been shown the statement which had been made by Crowley, and asked what there was in addition to that that they were familiar with. They say that Crowley's statement had, really, been made by all of them to the Captain of the vessel after they had been taken from their boat, and that there was nothing to add, excepting in some details. Grogan added that when the ship was stove in by the ice they were ordered to lower a boat and get a sail over the hole in the ship. In lowering the first boat, which was the one they were in, instead of waiting each until the other was ready to lower, the man who was at the tackle aft on the lifeboat finding it bungled in some way, straightened it and let it go by the run. That left the boat hanging by the peak with the stern in the water. O'Brien then ran to the peak davits, and cut the rope, so that the lifeboat went down, and came up again, and was, therefore, pretty well filled with water. It had not capsized, however, as had been stated. Grogan and O'Brien went to work to bail her out, for both had succeeded in keeping in the boat while she was going down. While they were busy bailing other buckets were thrown to them, and James Crowley, John Williams and John Wilkinson came down to help us, the man continued, in order to have her ready for more passengers, should the Captain say the ship would go down. We all joined in clearing the life-boat; then the sail was put over the hole in the ship's side, and we tried to keep clear of the ship until we could hear from the Captain whether the sail over the hole was sufficient to keep the vessel afloat until we could reach St. Johns. While all this was going on the yards of the vessel had been backed to keep her to the windward and also to keep her from going ahead. This caused her to drift, and we were soon fully 200 yards from her, and with the wind and ice found it impossible to get back again. We expected them to send another boat to make way for us and help us in, for we were too few to work the boat in that ice and sea, and of the few that we had, O'Brien was sick, and had only left his bunk when called on to help get the lifeboat out. They did not come to help us, so there we remained, not able to move. We took very little notice of the passengers and others who were still on board at this time, for it required all our attention to keep the boat we were in free from being crushed by the ice. When we left the steamer the passengers were nearly all in the saloon—the ladies were all there, kept below in order to prevent a panic on deck. By this time the vessel had drifted astern of us, and was about 200 yards from us. We tried again to get to her, but we could not, for the ice was in large floes, lying six to eight feet above the water, and extending as far as we could see. When we rested, seeing that we could not return, we saw the men helping to get out another boat, and shortly after that we saw the second mate's boat round the prow of the vessel, and, as nearly as we could tell, with nine or ten men in her, pulling away to the windward. When this second boat came round, those in the vessel seemed to have all got on deck, but there was no noise or disaster that we could see or hear. Very soon after the second officer's boat got away to the windward, Chief Officer Leybourn got off another, making a third boat, with a pretty full load of people. The chief officer succeeded in getting her off skillfully. When the vessel dipped and went under aft, the boat was left in the water, and when the vessel came up again before going down forward and aft, the chief's boat cleared and was afloat, but whether the chief officer was in her we could not tell. They pulled away from where the vessel had been to the northward, while we were going to the south. We could not do anything, for O'Brien was sick; and so, for a time, we looked on in the hope that the boat which the chief got off when the vessel went down would be able to get to us. On the sea there was nothing visible after the ship sank excepting bales of hay and timber. On one of the bales of hay was a man, whom we supposed to be the Captain, but afterthought makes us not at all sure of that. We saw no other human beings floating excepting those in the boats and the man on the bale of hay. In about two hours after the ship went down the ice separated from us a little, and we set our sail and tried to keep to the westward for St. John's, as Crowley has stated. We did not suffer a great deal during the time we were in the life-boat, excepting in our feet, which were wet. The weather during portions of the time was very cold. We commenced making headway at about 11 o'clock, or perhaps half an hour later than that, and after the vessel had disappeared. The wind was north-west, and during the first day we did not suffer at all, for when we were thirsty we could get ice to suck, and so get along very well. In the evening, however, there was a heavy sea, and we lay to with the drag, as Crowley has told. The next day we kept the same course for two hours, and the weather was rainy and cold. We then lay to again for the remainder of the day and the next night, for the reason that the wind was dead against us, and we could not make headway. On Thursday we started again, heading to the west and bearing well up, and keeping on that tack during the rest of the time, or until Friday morning, when we put the boat around, and stood to the north. We continued in that direction until near midday, when we were picked up, as Crowley has said, and were brought to this Retreat.

Jones Wilkeson, another of the seamen who were on board the boat picked up by the State of Georgia, and at present in the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, on Staten Island, said that he belonged to No. 5 boat, of the Vicksburg, and was about to get into her when he was told by one of the officers to hold himself in readiness for anything. Therefore he had come aft to the quarter deck to await further orders. While there Wilkeson said the Captain, now dead, rushed toward him in a terrible state of excitement, and, presenting a pistol to his head, ordered him to jump down into boat No. 1, which was then hanging on the lee side with the forward tackle fouled. Fearing that he would be shot, he mounted the rail and sprang into the boat. At the same moment she lurched to windward, and lengthened the distance between his base and the boat's bottom. When he reached it he was half stunned, and his feet were so badly hurt that he could not stand for several minutes. Before he recovered his self-possession Grogan, another seaman in the boat, had cut the forward tackle and the shallop went adrift and drove to leeward. At this time the other craft, which were lowered to windward of the sinking steamer, were being held in their position by their occupants. Five minutes afterward the Vicksburg went down, head foremost. Each boat was pulled away to windward and to leeward, as they were heading, and parted company, so that Wilkeson, who did not consider himself a responsible personage in boat No. 1, paid no attention to aught save himself. He was totally unable to say what had occurred prior to the mishap which resulted so direfully to the Vicksburg. He only knew that Grogan was "on the lookout" on the forecastle when the vessel struck the iceberg, and Grogan was positive that he had been relieved from all responsibility in that direction by the mate, who, he said, was ordered forward by the Captain on the bridge a long time before the disaster. Wilkeson, with the other men, gave up charge of boat No. 1 to the boatswain's mate, Crowley, believing him to be best able to steer them into safety, and contented themselves with short rations and hardship until the State of Georgia picked them up.

The man was suffering so much pain from his swollen feet that he was not willing to talk much about his experiences on the sea until his rescue; but he, with his shipmates, of whom the boatswain's mate seemed to have been the best off, having gone out of the hospital in the evening, were injured by their desperate leap from the ship's rail to the boat already in the water. They were wholly unable to tell anything about the fate of the residue and could poorly describe the sinking of the vessel. "She went down head foremost," said they, "and we were driven to leeward." That is all Wilkeson could say, at least. He was an "ordinary seaman," drawing £2 10 per month wages, and had shipped five weeks before the fatality. He professed total ignorance as to the names of the crew and passengers, and was only anxious about his probable recovery.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL—OPINIONS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA—DESCRIPTION OF THE BOAT IN WHICH THE FIVE MEN WERE SAVED

On arriving here yesterday morning the purser of the State of Georgia informed the British Consul of the fact that five men from the Vicksburg had been picked up and were on board the State of Georgia, and sent a memorandum of the facts and of the condition in which the men were found. The Consul immediately sent a carriage to Pier No. 36, and the men were conveyed to the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island, where they were clothed and cared for at the expense of the British Government. They were so weak and in so precarious a condition that they had to be carried from the vessel to the carriage, and conveyed with the greatest care. Very few particulars could be obtained at the British Consulate. Only a brief outline of the story was taken at the office from the stories of the five sailors, and placed on file in the office.

Early yesterday afternoon a telegram was received by Capt. Cooper, from D. Torrance & Co., of Montreal, agents in that city for the Dominion Line, which read:

Capt. Cooper, Captain of the steamer State of Georgia, New-York City:

We have heard that you have picked up five men of the crew of the Vicksburg. Is it true? If so, please telegraph particulars.

D. TORRANCE & CO.

In reply, Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., agents in New-York for the State Line, to which the State of Georgia belongs, telegraphed a brief statement of the facts so far as they were learned from the men who were picked up.

POSSIBILITY OF THE SAFETY OF OTHER PASSENGERS.

Capt. Cooper, Chief Officer Wallace, and the second officer of the steamer State of Georgia, state that in their conversations with the rescued men they have never, during the four days they were with them, been able to learn any particulars as to the names of the passengers or to gain any very intelligible narration of the disaster. Mr. Wallace states that the inability of the men to give any names of persons who were on board is mainly due to the fact that the members of a ship's crew have not, nor are they supposed to have, much opportunity of forming an acquaintance with passengers. Nor is their intelligence such, as a general rule, that they would be able to give a very intelligent account of the ship's movements or of any difficulty or disaster which might befall her. The officers of the State of Georgia, however, express the belief that with the weather which has prevailed for some days past the chances of safety for the two boats as yet unheard from are by no means small, and that they have probably been picked up, as they lay tolerably well within a frequently traversed course. The State of Georgia herself encountered some floating ice, but not in any quantity sufficient to impede the progress or vary the course of the steamer.

THE RESCUED CREW'S BOAT.

The boat in which the men drifted for four days was brought to port with them by the State of Georgia. It is a common ship's boat, thirty feet long, well built, broad and rather shallow, and shows no signs of hard usage. It is painted white with a drab streak around the gunwale, and on her port and starboard bows she is marked with the company's signal—a red flag with a white diamond and a blue disc in the centre of the diamond. The boat now lies moored to the stern of the steamer at Pier No. 36 North River. There is no sheltered part, the boat being built only for a row-boat. Its cork sides give it great buoyancy, and the Captain of the State of Georgia says that it would have carried forty or fifty persons if it had been well and properly manned. If there had been so many in her, however, it is probable that, with the limited stock of provisions, some would have died of starvation or thirst. There was, when she was found, about three gallons of water, forty pounds of raw beef, and fourteen pounds of bread. The bread and beef were both damaged by salt water, the bread so that it was unfit to eat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOST STEAMER.

A few particulars of the steam-ship were obtained here. She was built in 1872, at Dumbarton, Scotland, for the Mississippi and Dominion Steam-ship Company, limited. She was an iron steamer, 326.9 feet long, 38.3 feet wide, and 25.4 feet depth of hold. Her net tonnage was 1,598 tons, and her gross tonnage 2,484 tons. She was a screw propeller, with engines of 300 horse power, and was brig rigged. Her cargo was of grain, deals, and cattle.

The Mississippi and Dominion Steam-ship Company runs steamers from Liverpool to New-Orleans, and in the Winter to Portland and in the Summer to Montreal.

A GROUNDLESS RUMOR.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the steamer Victoria, of the Anchor Line, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday morning, had passed an abandoned or empty boat at sea, and that the boat resembled those belonging to the Vicksburg. A reporter of THE TIMES called on the officers of the Victoria, and learned from them that they passed a drifting boat on Wednesday morning off Nantucket Shoals, that it was certainly not a ship's boat; that it was painted blue, and looked like a boat or skiff belonging to a fishing smack or small coasting vessel.

THE SCHUTE TRAGEDY.

THE ASSASSIN NOT YET ARRESTED—A NEW VERSION OF THE AFFAIR BY MRS. SCHUTE—SHE LIGHTED THE GAS AND SAW THE BURGLAR CLEARLY—THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Late on Wednesday night the Police prediction in reference to the Schute case was that they would have Mr. Schute's assassin in custody before yesterday morning. Notwithstanding that prediction the fugitive burglar is still at large. It will be remembered that inside of ten minutes from the time Mr. Schute was shot the Police were in the wounded gentleman's house, and had possessed themselves of all the facts connected with the shooting. Before sunrise a squad of men had scoured the neighborhood for more than a mile in every direction. On the morning of the shooting the Police held that the burglar never came west of Tompkins avenue. They hold that opinion still. In only one direction, and that toward the woo could the burglar have taken flight, they think, without being detected. One of the most singular points about the case is that until yesterday evening Superintendent Folk was not informed of what is now said to be the correct version of the affair. Mrs. Schute's account of the shooting as published on Wednesday is entirely different from that given by her yesterday afternoon to Inspector Waddy. To the Inspector she said that she had succeeded in lighting the gas in the bedroom after wasting six or eight matches in the attempt before the burglar fired a shot. She says, further, that after the shots were fired she caught hold of the burglar by the arms, and that it was while she held him in that position that she first discovered her husband was hit. Of the burglar she gives an accurate description. She says he was about five feet, two or three inches in height, and of very slight build. He had a smooth face, with possibly a small mustache, but as there was blood on his features she could not be sure about that point. According to her description given to Inspector Waddy yesterday, the burglar was a mere boy in size, with puny, weak arms, and a girlish voice. When Mrs. Schute had hold of the burglar his back was turned toward her. She could, she says, look down at him over his head, and could easily have held him if it were not for the fright. His size was determined by having Mrs. Schute catch hold of Capt. McLaughlin in the same manner in which she held the burglar. Capt. McLaughlin is five feet six inches in height, and from that she judges that the burglar was about five feet two or three inches. While she held the assassin of her husband by the arms he made several attempts to turn the pistol toward her, and spoke several times, threatening, in a treble, girlish voice, to shoot her.

This account is altogether different from that given by Mrs. Schute to the reporters on the day of the shooting, and it hardly appears credible that a powerful man like Mr. Schute would permit a puny boy to shoot him with the gas turned on full in the room. The burglar had not his pistol in his hand when he was first grappled by Mr. Schute. He held in one hand his dark lantern and with the other was about to take a gold watch when he was seized. When the first account of the affair was sent to Police Head-quarters it was believed that the second shot from the burglar's pistol entered his own body. In the general alarm sent out, therefore, the Police were instructed to look for a short young man badly wounded. No correction of that description was sent out until 9 o'clock last evening. That the Police had not a very accurate idea of the man described by Mrs. Schute is evidenced by the nature of the arrests made yesterday. At Canarsie a burly German, weighing nearly 200 pounds and having a long full beard, was arrested and taken to Police Head-quarters, where he was at once discharged. Two men were also arrested in Jamaica last evening, but up to a late hour last night they had not reached Brooklyn. It is probable that they are a pair of tramps. Mr. Schute was worse yesterday, and during part of the day delirious. A piece of bone was taken out of his neck at noon. At a late hour last night his condition was not improved. The cap, dark lantern, and knife are clues that up to the present the Police have not been able to make available. The cap is a transparent silk one that can be used as a mask.

LESLIE, THE DISHONEST BANK CLERK.

LONDON, Ontario, June 10.—The New-York bank robber, Leslie, alias Lindsay, left for New-York last night in charge of American detectives. He made some important disclosures. He stated that the money taken by him at different times was double the sum charged against him. He gave $12,000 to a man and woman who were to sail from New-York for England to-day, and he had intended to sail for Scotland by way of Canada.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT GARRETT—THE REVENUES AND POLICY OF THE ROAD—A ROSE-COLORED VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—The following portions of the address of President Garrett, at the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, treat of the revenues and policy of the road:

There is no subject, gentlemen, of more interest to this board, under present circumstances, than the earnings of the road. The President has the satisfaction of stating that the result for the past month has again, as for the preceding month, been singularly satisfactory. The earnings in 1874 for that month were $1,226,009 97; the earnings for the past month were $1,320,494 29, showing an aggregate increase of $94,484 32, and deducting the increase derived from the Chicago Division of $89,056 15, it will be seen that there is still an increased revenue beyond that gain. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in this report is in connection with the Washington Branch. You are aware that during the month the Baltimore and Potomac Road reduced its rate to fifty cents for a ticket between Baltimore and Washington, and to seventy-five cents for the round trip. The Baltimore and Ohio Company decided not to change its rates, which are $1 20 for a single ticket, and $2 for the round trip. It is shown that the reduction of revenue from passengers on the Washington Branch for the month is only $3,568, as compared with May, 1874. This is a most gratifying illustration of the confidence of the public in the superiority of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and its greater safety with its double track and freedom from accidents for so many years. Unless the board decides to change that action, those rates will be maintained. An illustration of the comparative economy and moderation of those charges is shown by the charge made by the Pennsylvania Company, where it exercises a monopoly control, viz., over the Camden and Amboy Road for the immense travel between Philadelphia and New-York, viz., for ninety miles, $3 25 per passenger. This rate presents a striking contrast to the charge of fifty cents for forty-two miles over their Baltimore, and Potomac Road. Since the last meeting of the board, the President, accompanied by a number of officers, has made a full inspection of our lines and works from Baltimore to Chicago and from Cincinnati to Baltimore. Under the policy adopted, the company has not ceased to make extensive preparations for an increased business.

The address then notices the vast improvements already constructed, and being made on the various divisions of the road in third and fourth tracks, where desirable, as at the Piedmont Division; engine-houses, shops, and other improvements on the Lake Erie, Central Ohio and Chicago divisions, necessary for the immense business expected from the Chicago extension, and coffee warehouses and wharves at Locust Point, suggested by New-York and Baltimore merchants to accommodate the Rio trade, to be rapidly augmented by the new line of steam-ships between Rio and Baltimore, established by English capitalists.

Mr. Garrett continues: "Our revenues show that notwithstanding the general depression in business, with the unprecedentedly low rates at which a portion of the trade has been transported, that our tonnage is larger than ever heretofore. The company has had the satisfaction, therefore, while compelled to accept unremunerative rates for a portion of its through business, to be able to continue by meeting the issues forced upon it and keep in its service its large number of employes whose pay is, of course, to a large extent expended in purchases for their supplies, &c., and thus these large and regular disbursements have maintained upon our lines an exceptional degree of activity and prosperity. It is proper to call attention to the fact in connection with our freight business that it is of a very varied nature. Building materials and timber of many descriptions are found not only on our lines between Chesapeake and Ohio in great abundance, but upon our trans-Ohio lines in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The mineral resources, the large interchange of business between points in our Eastern and Western lines, the oil trade, increased development of agriculture throughout the country traversed together, have caused, notwithstanding the extraordinary prostration of business, generally, these wonderful results in revenue, in view especially of the hostilities which the company has been compelled to meet and the unremunerating prices at which a portion of its work has been done. It affords the President great pleasure to state that the management of the company appears to have attracted the good feeling and appreciation of the numerous communities upon our lines. Intercourse with leading citizens at various points showed almost universal confidence, respect, and good-will, and an appreciation of the efforts of the managers to add to the prosperity of the regions through which its road passes. This friendly feeling was strongly exhibited also in the great Western cities which were visited. Very extraordinary statements have been made recently in reference to the railway conflict and its effects upon the company. A remarkable and intense degree of interest has been suddenly manifested by unknown friends in other cities as to the financial condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It may be a question both as to taste and judgment whether those who certainly represent capital and responsibilities which, compared with the Baltimore and Ohio Company, may, to use the most gentle form of expression, be called exaggerated, should attract attention to the relative financial strength of the Baltimore and Ohio Company and those competitors. For a week past a large part of the press of New-York and other cities has teemed with statements that the Baltimore and Ohio Company has been seeking large loans of money in New-York particularly; that its paper was unsalable; that as much as $500,000 was offered at a time, and that no purchasers could be found. Very desperate must be the condition of those who found it necessary to resort to such a course. False statements react on their authors, and when the press is deceived by interested parties on important subjects the truth is elicited and justice ultimately won. As the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Company are subjects of so much comment, a sketch of its financial policy may not be uninteresting. Now, gentlemen, what is the financial position of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the subject of so much tender solicitude on the part of representatives of rival lines and in other cities? This company found at the commencement of the panic that the Marietta and Cincinnati and Pittsburg and Connellsville Roads had large floating debts. These roads are very important connections of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and in which the City of Baltimore especially has deep interest because they are short lines, under control of our own citizens, to great centres of trade. The Baltimore and Ohio Company found the Marietta and Cincinnati Road needed aid, so that it deemed it proper to loan its bonds and securities to that company to aid it in meeting its obligations and promote its improvements. It also deemed it proper to assist the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road. A loan of over $3,000,000 in bonds and securities was made to enable them to pay off their floating debt and make these necessary improvements. The large sums that were due by these companies in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and elsewhere have been paid. The extra rates of interest paid in those cities by the companies are no longer paid. The Baltimore and Ohio Company stepped forward with its money and credit and paid their entire floating debts. And what is that credit this day, not in Baltimore, but in every moneyed capital of Europe, and in New-York? Notwithstanding the assaults of rival corporations, deservedly the Baltimore and Ohio Company stands prominently among the most reliable and trustworthy corporations in this country. It has advanced its money, and it has used its credit beyond its on-hand money; but to what extent? Less, gentlemen, than one-half the amount advanced in cash to those two connecting roads.

To return to the statement in the New-York press. It is not true that the Baltimore and Ohio Company offered its paper, directly or indirectly, at the period these attacks were made. On the contrary, instead of half a million of paper being offered by the Baltimore and Ohio Company as stated, the only occurrence connected with the entire period to which allusion was made was that one of the most successful and leading banking-houses in New-York offered by telegraph and by mail $500,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Company for its notes at a low rate of interest, and although that house expressed particular desire for the paper to oblige a friend who wished to make the investment, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, having surplus funds on hand, declined to accept the offer. Strangely enough, this is the only basis for these statements known to this company. When it was alleged that high rates were being paid for discount on its notes, the Baltimore and Ohio Company telegraphed to Lang whether any of its paper was on the market, and the reply was that possibly a small amount might be obtained at three per cent., and this state of things was found to exist without the slightest intervention of this company. The Marietta and Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Connellsville, and Baltimore and Ohio Companies all purchased their supplies for cash alike in Baltimore, New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg; and to our knowledge no commercial bank of Baltimore holds a dollar of the notes of any of these companies under discount or otherwise.

After again referring to the complete equipment and condition of his road, Mr. Garrett continued:

That which has disturbed the railroad interests of the country—and I judge we ought to have been prepared for a certain degree of sensitiveness, and perhaps for some strength of adverse feeling on the part of the managers of the other great trunk lines—has been the opening of our powerful and independent road to Chicago. Two hundred and sixty miles of road have been built through Ohio and Indiana. This entire road was built for cash, and continues without mortgage or debt in any form upon it. For my part, gentlemen, I have been prepared to treat with perfect amiability (certainly without the slightest personal feeling) the extreme sensitiveness, the grave apprehension, and even the non-fraternal acts of our rival lines. What a history this case presents! Before we could get through Indiana the Government of that State was compelled to order its military forces to take the field to sustain the majesty of its laws and protect our workmen.

This occurred, too, when the company was constructing the line in strict accordance with law, and when other companies had constructed their lines under similar circumstances without interference. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has been accustomed to antagonisms. It has a history, and a well-known history, for many years. It has met with unreasonable antagonisms at almost every step of its progress. It has met them, and, although at times public opinion has been misled and unjust animadversions have been made upon its management; yet the public judgment when fully informed, has indorsed the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. And in connection with the history of the present difficulties, although public opinion may be temporarily misled by misstatements, the public judgment will again indorse the wisdom and judiciousness of the policy, and the course of the Baltimore and Ohio Road throughout its long defense of its policy, its rights, and proper independence.

Mr. Garrett next speaks of an agreement entered into by a number of leading railroad companies of the country to discontinue the transportation of postal cars on their respective lines, except on terms which could not be legally paid by the Post Office Department; the refusal of his company to join in this combination; its action in breaking up the combination, as detailed in the annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Road in 1873; the recent action of the Pennsylvania Company in refusing to take the postal cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Road over their New Jersey division, and the late arrangement with Postmaster General Jewell, (with which the public is familiar,) are stated in full, and Mr. Garrett concludes as follows, as to the financial prospects of the road:

There was no risk whatever of any interference with dividends let hostile companies pursue any course they might think proper to adopt, but the most that could occur would be to make some diminution, and he did not believe it could be an important one, in the annual additions to the surplus fund. He expressed the conviction that the manly and judicious course decided upon unanimously by the Directors in defending and protecting the interests of the company from the unjust assaults made upon it would redound to the permanent advantage and assure the continued progress and development of the company, with a durable peace, which no one desired more than himself.

It is understood that the Directors have unanimously indorsed the policy of Mr. Garrett in the management and policy of the road.

A NEW TRACK FOR THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC ROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad have issued orders for the building of a double track between this city and Baltimore to be commenced immediately.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 10.—An important railroad case was heard here to-day before Chancellor Royce, on the scheme for consolidating the Vermont Central, Vermont and Canada, and Rutland Railroads. The case came up on petitions by the Trustees of the first and second mortgages of the Vermont Central for leave to sell the road of the Central Vermont as represented by the Smith Board of Directors, or leave to buy, and in case a consolidation could not be effected in that way, then the petitioners asked that the present trust might be closed and the property sold to pay its debt. The first and second mortgage bondholders, the several railroads interested, and the Page and Smith Boards of Directors of the Central Vermont Railroad, appeared by counsel. After several arguments were made Chancelor Royce adjourned the hearing to the 13th inst. It is thought that the sale of the Vermont Central under the second mortgage, advertised to take place on the 22d inst., will not take place, and it is believed in well-informed circles that nothing can be done to extricate the road from its embarrassments until the United States Circuit Court in July, or some other tribunal, shall determine which is the legal Board of Directors.

THE RUINOUS RAILROAD WAR.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday.

The damage resulting to the credit of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies by their continued warfare of rates, is told in the past and present prices of their respective stocks. Previous to the existing differences the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (par $100) sold at $190 per share. It is now quoted at about $170, with very few sales. The Pennsylvania Railroad (par $50) sold, when the two roads worked in comparative harmony, at 55 per share, and after the announcement of the last dividend, on the 1st of May, sold at 50½, and is now quoted at about 49¾, with large sales. It is thus seen that both companies are sufferers, the Baltimore and Ohio being the greater sufferer. As there is no reason for the suicidal policy which makes the owners of both companies severe losers in the prices of their stocks, there is hope that the stockholders will early enforce reconciliation. It is reported that measures are on foot to this end, and as continuance of the war but aggravates the evil, increasing the loss to the companies and the inconvenience to the public, there is good reason to believe that harmonious relations will be soon restored. The offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its President, to leave any existing differences to any agreed upon umpires intelligent in railroad matters, has had the effect to strengthen the position of that company with disinterested parties, and, in the absence of further explanation, to put the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on arbitrary and seemingly untenable grounds. Whichever party may have been in the wrong in the beginning, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now commands credit for its proffer of equitable settlement. Any effort to compromise should go no further back than the day on which the negotiations for peace are begun. Any attempt to adjust or reconcile the past differences will but exasperate and widen the breach. Beginning with to-day, and considering only what will be mutually best for the future, without recurrence to the past except as lessons of the folly of unreasonable personal strife, the base of an adjustment of charges, it is believed, may be reached in a single hour. What say the two confessedly intelligent Presidents? What say the respective boards of calm and considerate managers? What say the suffering shareholders, who see their stocks so fallen in credit?

THE DIRECT CABLE.

BOSTON, June 10—A special dispatch from Rye Beach, N. H., to-night announces the completion of the laying of the shore connection of the direct cable.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

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For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

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MARRIED.

COOK—PECK.—In Brooklyn, June 8, at the residence of the bride's cousin, A. E. Kirkpatrick, by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, C. A. COOK to Miss IMOGENE PECK, all of Brooklyn.

D'OLIER—WOOLMAN.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., by Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, D. D., assisted by Rev. G. Morgan Hills, D. D. WILLIAM D'OLIER to ANNIE K., daughter of Franklin Woolman, Esq.

MARSHALL—HALLOCK.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Fourth day, Sixth month, 9th, by Friends' ceremony, HENRY G. MARSHALL, of Yonkers, to ALICE B. HALLOCK, of Yorktown.

SATTERTHWAIT—BELL.—At Bayside, Long Island, June 9, by Friends' ceremony, S. CLEMENT SATTERTHWAIT, of Aiken, S. C. and CARRIE J., daughter of the late Thomas C. and Eliza H. Bell.

SCUDDER—NICHOLSON.—On the 10th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. H. Corey, RAYMOND B. SCUDDER and MISS M. E. NICHOLSON, daughter of Thos. Nicholson, Esq. No cards.

SKIDMORE—WOOLLEY.—On Tuesday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. Williamson Smith, W. A. SKIDMORE to MARIA H., eldest daughter of S. Y. Woolley.

DIED.

FROST.—On Thursday, June 10, JAMES H. P. FROST, youngest son of William E. and Henrietta B. Frost.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. D. A. Bailey, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HILL.—At his residence, South Norwalk, Conn., June 10, of pneumonia, EBENEZER HILL, aged 77 years, 8 months.

Funeral Monday, June 14, at 2:30 P. M.

HINMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 5:30 A. M., WILLIAM HINMAN, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services to be held at his late residence, No. 480 Vanderbilt av., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. Interment in Southbury, Conn.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 130 Madison av., on Thursday evening, June 10, ROSETTA LAWRENCE, widow of Joseph Lawrence, in the 70th year of her age.

MARTIN.—On Thursday morning, the 10th inst., of pneumonia, ELVIRA MALVENIA, only daughter of Henry P. and M. Antoinette Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Fulton av., opposite Irving place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

McCALL.—At Trouville, France, on the 21st of May, CHARLOTTE MANIGAULT, wife of Harry McCall and daughter of the late Samuel Wilcocks, Esq., of Philadelphia.

OSBORN.—In Paris, on the 8th of May, VIRGINIA STURGES, only daughter of William H. and Virginia R. Osborn.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 32 Park av., Saturday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PACKER.—At Mystic, Conn., after a lingering illness, SAMUEL R. PACKER, aged 50 years and 2 months.

QUINAN.—On Tuesday, after a protracted illness, MARY, wife of Henry E. Quinan.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 424 West 22d st., Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SELBY.—In San Francisco, June 9, 1875, suddenly, of pneumonia, Hon. THOMAS H. SELBY, ex-Mayor of that city.

SHRADY.—JOHN SHRADY, on Thursday, June 10, aged 92 years and 13 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 38 East 32d st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

SMALLWOOD.—At Esopus, on the Hudson, on Thursday, June 10, after a lingering illness, GEORGE SMALLWOOD, Esq., late of London, England.

STORMS.—In Harlem, Thursday, June 10, 1875, STEPHEN STORMS, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 427 East 120th st., on Friday, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.—THE BATTALION will assemble at Delmonico's, corner of 5th av. and 14th st., on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, in full uniform, to proceed to Boston to join in the ceremonies of the "Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill."

Line will be formed at 12:30 o'clock P. M. and march promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. up 5th av. to 42d st. and Grand Central Depot.

The special train will leave the depot at 2 o'clock P. M., via Springfield, at which place plenty of time will be allowed for supper.

During the stay in Boston, the association, uniformed and ununiformed, will be quartered at the St. James Hotel. It is expected to arrive in Boston about 11 o'clock P. M., and returning will leave by special train on the 18th between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

No servants will be allowed excepting those provided by the committee.

Members are requested to carry as little baggage as possible, which must be delivered to the Quartermaster at the "Coffee-room" of Delmonico's between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Tags, upon which must be written the owner's name and company designation, have been printed by the Quartermaster, and must be attached to each piece of baggage to prevent loss and trouble. The fatigue cap will be worn suspended by the upper button of the coat upon the right hip.

The ununiformed members of the association are cordially invited to participate in the excursion, and those intending to do so will please meet the uniformed battalion at the depot.

Members are reminded of the drill on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the State Arsenal.

By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding V. N. G.

CHS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

ART SALE!
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN MASTERS, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

PRIVATE LIBRARY!
Comprising an unusually choice and select collection of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, many very rare and valuable. "Ritson's Works;" "Niles' Weekly Register," 60 vols.; "Lacroix's Middle Ages;" "Finden's Illustrations;" "Ellis Letters," 11 vols.; "Collection of Play Bills;" "Longman's New Testament;" "Architectural Works;" "Lever's Works," 17 vols.; "Gilpin's Tour," 9 vols.; "Grosvenor Gallery," &c., &c., also sets of the New-York *Tribune*, New-York *Times*, New-York *World*, *London Punch*, *Bell's Life in London*, &c., &c., the whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, to be sold by auction MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MISSING.—FROM HER HOME, IN NEW-YORK City, under temporary derangement, since May 21, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet four inches high, slender figure, black hair and eyes, and brown poplin dress. Was seen in Nassau st. June 3. Any information addressed to H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st., will be thankfully received and rewarded.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 12, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE HEAD IS APT TO ACHE WHEN THE stomach is sour or acid. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the cause, necessarily overcomes the effect. A course of this agreeable preparation, which is a pure hydrate, and not carbonate or calcined magnesia, permanently cures indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, great sale of household furniture; fine line of Body-Brussels carpets, several parlor suits; also, fine bedroom sets, two billiard tables, office furniture, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 1835.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., on FRIDAY evening, June 11, at 8 o'clock. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President. JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held on FRIDAY evening, June 11, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock. Hon. Isaac H. Bailey will address the Association. Music by Anderson Bros.' Glee Club. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President. ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Receipts to-day of cattle 1,394 head, making the total supply for the wee; thus far 10,200 head, or 600 cars, (395 cars through consignments,) against 341 cars for the same time last week. No market to-day, but little offering; fresh arrivals were all through consignments; majority held over from yesterday were shipped east in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,200 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 10,000 head for the same time la-t year. The market was dull, slow, and dragging; demand light. Eastern buyers declin ng to purchase at prices demanded, and sellers holding for the opening prices of the w ek; 1,100 Ohio clipped Sheep were disposed of—460 head for Brighton market and the balance for local and buchers' trade—ranging from $4 to $7 lb.. at $5 50@$5 25; prices realized ¼c. off Monday's quotations, and ⅛c.@¼c. off yesterday's prices · 16 cars remaining in the yard unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,090 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,000 head, against 10,600 head for the sam time last week, and 14,900 head for the same tim last year. Trade dull; few offer ng; fresh receipts were through consignments; 300 head, about all offered, were disposed of; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 50; heavy Hogs slow; $7 40@$7 60.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday, 5,000 head, and to-day, 3,800 head; demand less active, prices firm; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; Butchers, $4 50@$5 75; Shipping Steers, $5 75@$6 75; Through Texans, $3@4 75; choice Cattle, $6 10@$6 35; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; in good demand, active, firm, strong, a shade higher. Bacon, $7@7 30; Heavy, $7 10@$7 50; sales mostly at $7 20@7 30; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep nominally unchanged; receipts small.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Cattle opened more active this week and about ¼c. higher, especially on middle grades, but closed quiet. The very best on sale brought 6¾c.@7½c.; first quality, 5½c.@6¾c.; medium, 5c.@5½c.; ordinary, 4½c.@4¾c.; receipts, 1,047 head; sales, 1,50 head. Hogs dull and ¼c. lower, sales at 9½c.@10½c.; receipts 5,295 head. Sheep were active and ¼c. higher; sales at 4c.@5⅛c.; receipts, 4,896 head.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Live Hogs firmer; receipts, 1,400; sales, Shippers, $6 25@$6 7 ; Bacon grades, $6 80@$7; Butcher's, $7 10@$7 35. Cattle active and firm; receipts, 1,900 head; sales, Native Steers from 1,400 to 1,450 lb., $5 50@$6 00; Fair do., $6 25@$6 35; Medium do., $5 50@$5 90; Good Texans, $4 00@$4 75; Fair do., $4@$4 50; Medium, $3 35@$3 60.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 101,000 bushels; Oats, 65,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 1,900 bbls; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 19,500 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-Water—Wheat, 138,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Interior Points—Wheat, 12,500 bushels. Canal Freights—6¾c.@7c. for Wheat, 6c.@6¼c. for Corn, 4¼c. for Oats to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 600 bbls. Wheat strong and in good demand; sales of 3,000 bushels Port Washington at $1 12; 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 12½@$1 13; 8,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 28; 2,000 bushels Extra do. at $1 30. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of 16,000 bushels Sample on private terms; 6,000 bushels Sample at 71½c.@72½c. Oats scarce; no sales; nominally 68c. Rye and Barley—None here. Pork quiet at $21. Lard quiet at 14½c.@15c. Highwines nominal at $1 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower, unsettled; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., fresh, 96¾c.; regular, 96½c., spot; 97½c., July; 98½c., August; No. 3 do., 93½c.@94c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 68c.; do. regular, 67⅞c., spot; 69 bid, July; 72c.@72¼c., August; Rejected, 65½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 60½c. bid, spot; 58⅝c., July; 41¾c.@42c., August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25, spot; $1 03@$1 04, September. Pork—demand light; holders firm; sales at $19 60, spot or July; $19 85@$19 87½, August. Lard steady at $13 70@$13 55 spot; $13 60, July; $13 80, August. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer at 96½c., June; 97⅝c.@97¾c., July. Corn firmer at 68c., June; 69¼c.@69¾c. July. Oats, Pork, and Lard weak, easy, and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 192,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Petroleum declined; Refined, 12¾c.; Crude, 9¼c. Seeds inactive and nominal. Flour quiet but quite steady; sales, 900 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, at $5 50@$6; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $5 75@$6 12½; high grades, $6 50@$7 75; Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat in better demand; Red, $1 31@$1 33; Amber, $1 33@$1 34; White, $1 35. Rye held at $1 12. Corn slow at 84c. for Yellow; 83c.@84c. for Western Mixed, the former tree on board. Oats firmly act ve at 72c.@73c. for White; 70c. for Mixed. Provisions quiet; prices unchanged. Whisky $1 22 for Western in iron-bound bbls. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 27c.@29c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 20c.@22c.; Rolls, extras, 20c.@22c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 10½c.@11⅛c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10¼c.; Western fine, 9½c.@10½c.; do. prime, 9¼c.@10c. Eggs firm and scarce; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 20c.; Southern do., 19c.; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, good, 19c.@20c.; Western, good, 19c.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 37; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer for Western; Southern quiet; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; do. Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed, 81½c. Oats weak; Southern, 70c.@76c.; Western White, 69c.@70c.; do. Mixed, 67c.@68c. Rye dull and lower at $1 05@$1 12. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork nominal at $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c., loose; packed, 9c.@12c¼. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Hams very dull at 14c.@14½c. Lard dull and lower; Refined, 15c. Butter active; Western Extras, 23c.@25c.; Firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6c.@6⅛c.; Refined, 12½c.@13c. Coffee quiet, but strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 21.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—Flour nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 01¾; No. 2, $1; July and August, 99¼c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 in store, 60c. Corn steady; No. 2 in store, 66½c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions inactive; held firmly. Pork, $19 50 cash. Lard, 13⅝c.@16c. Freights quiet and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; Wheat, 76,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls; Wheat, 193,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 18@$1 22. Corn firm at 69c.@73c. Oats steady at 66c.@69c. Rye dull at $1 08@$1 10. Barley nominal. Butter steady for best grades. Pork steady at $20. Lard steady; Summer, 12⅞c.@13c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and held firmly; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c.; inside prices offered, outside asked. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 15. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 275 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—Corn firmer; White held at 95c. Oats firm at 78c. Bran quiet at $1. Lard dull and lower, jobbing at 14¾c. for refined tierce and 15½c. for Keg. Corn-meal advanced; sales at $4 25; now asking $4 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York si. ⅛@⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 69@$5 69½; Gold, $1 16½.

ALBANY, June 10.—Wheat nominally unchanged. Rye dull; held at 90c.@95c., in store. Corn quiet at 82c.@83c. for Western Mixed. Barley-malt very firm and in good demand at full prices. Oats stronger, but dull, at 71c.@75c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, June 10, was large, and a good deal of business was transacted, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

John McClave & Co., by order of Executors, to close the estate of Francis W. Worth, deceased, sold thirty-two lots, located respectively on Tenth avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, west of New avenue, and on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, between St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues. The details of this sale, with names of purchasers, are appended in summary. The prices quoted rule low. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, four lots, together in size 100.8 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-seventh street, for $15,500, to J. F. Anderson. Four full lots on New avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, offered at public auction, were knocked down at $13,500, but not sold, and six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, in rear of above, were withdrawn.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., also at an Executor's sale, to close estate of Otto H. Coop, deceased, disposed of the three small brick houses, with lots, each 18.1 by 56, Nos. 271, 275, and 277 Rivington street, east of Columbia street, for $4,275, $4,550, and $4,600, the purchasers being A. Ribnam, F. Clarkin, and F. Hoch, respectively.

William Kennelly offered for sale at public auction the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 17.10 by 100, No. 232 West Thirty-eighth street, west of Seventh avenue, which was knocked down at $12,000, but not sold. The same auctioneer also offered at auction, by order of the Department of Docks, leases of nine piers and bulkheads on the East River, and two similar leases on the North River, five of which were sold and the balance withdrawn for the want of bids over and above the upset price fixed by the department. The leases sold were as follows: 211 feet of outer end of west side of Pier No. 23, East River, for three years from June 1, 1875, $2,210 per annum, John H. Lynch; lower half of Pier No. 59, East River, and one-half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 58 and 59, for three years from June 1, 1875, $850 per annum, Charles Smith; bulkhead between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, East River, reserving portion occupied by ferry, for three years from June 1, 1875, $1,020 per annum, Charles Hubner; south half of Pier No. 22, North River, for three years from June 1, 1875, $2,005 per annum, A. Van Valkenburg; and bulkhead adjoining pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, North River, for three years from June 1, 1875, $100 per annum, Thomas Toole.

A. J. Bleecker & Son offered for sale at public auction, the five-story French-flat brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 102.2, No. 125 East Eighty-fifth street, west of Lexington avenue, for which bids to the amount of $16,050 were received, but no sale effected.

The remaining auctions noticed for the day, all legal, were disposed of as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of one lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifty-eighth street, adjourned to the 24th inst.; sale by same auctioneer, of one house and lot on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Ninth street, adjourned sine die; sale by James M. Miller, of two houses and lots on Madison avenue, north of Forty-fourth street, adjourned to July 1, and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of one house and lot on East Fifty-seventh street, east of Second avenue—property withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

Concerning the country sales held yesterday, reports as to result, if received, will be duly noted.

The sale held at Cresskill, N.J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday, June 9, was fairly attended, and property to the value of $14,751 was disposed of. A report is annexed.

At Lake View Station, Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, June 8, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother sold sixty-one lots, at prices ranging from $125 to $250 per lot, or for a total of $8,105.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 16.9 by 81, on Lexington avenue, west side, 33.1 feet south of East Twenty-ninth street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, west side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick tenement-houses, with stores, and lots each 26 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 48.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth street. Also, similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots each 16 8 by half the block, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

NEW-YORK.

By John McClave & Co.

2 lots on 10th av., e. s., 54 4 ft. n. of 74th st., each 25x100; A. W. Greenleaf; sold as one plot ... $13,500
6 lots on West 139th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x99.11; E. J. Macgregor; sold as one plot ... 13,000
4 lots on West 146th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x99.11; J. W. Ferguson; $1,325 each ... 5,300
4 lots on West 146th st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th av., adjoining above, each same size; J. Pangburn for George H. Peck; $1,375 each ... 5,500
4 lots on West 146th st., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 10th av., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer; $1,430 each ... 5,720
8 lots on West 147th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x99.11; Romaine Brown; $1,350 each ... 10,800
4 lots on West 147th st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x99.11; W. L. Catherwood; $1,475 each ... 5,900
4 lots on 11th av., n. e. corner of 87th st., together in size 100.8x100; sold as one plot; J. F. Anderson ... 15,500

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 271 Rivington st., s. s., 27.7 ft. e. of Columbia st., lot 18.1x55.10 ... $4,275
1 three story and basement brick-front house and lot, No. 275 Rivington st., s. s., next lot but one adjoining above, lot 18.1x56 ... 4,550
1 three story and basement brick-front house and lot, No. 275 Rivington st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 18.1x56.2 ... 4,600

SUBURBAN SALES—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

CRESSKILL, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson Jr.

1 plot, containing 1 acre, corner Madison and Grant avs.; Mr. Emmons ... $1,550
House and plot on Madison ave, adjoining, (1.79 acres); Mr. Emmons ... 9,050
1 plot on Grant av., rear of above, (7.14 city lots); J. Delaney ... 428
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (6 city lots;) R. W. Sellew ... 374
2 plots on Grant av., adjoining, (12.8 city lots;) S. Witson ... 680
2 plots on Grant av., adjoining, (13.6 city lots;) S. Witson ... 680
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (6¼ city lots; Elijah Clark ... 234
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (5.76 city lots;) Elijah Clark ... 238
1 cottage and plot on Grant av., adjoining, (6.11 city lots;) Elijah Clark ... 800
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (5.84 city lots;) Elijah Clark ... 210
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (5.70 city lots;) Mr. Norton ... 194
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (5.57 city lots;) Mr. Norton ... 172
1 plot on Grant av., adjoining, (4.69 city lots;) Mr. Norton ... 138

LAKE VIEW STATION, PATERSON, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

Tuesday, June 8.

61 lots sold at from $125 to $250 each; total ... $8,105

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 9.

Hester st., n. s., 65.6 ft. w. of Allen st., 22x50; P. H. Benk to Z. Williams ... $14,000
Same property; Z. Williams to W. Dewar ... 14,000
11th st., s. s., 64.2 ft. w. of 1st av., 35.10x69.11; Executors of J. Riley to H. Cogan ... 22,400
24th st., n. s., 283 4 ft. e. of 6th av., 20.10x98.9; Ellen A. Fields, widow, to S. V. White ... 21,500
38th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9; J. G. Worth to J. F. Worth; mortgages, $8,000 ... nom.
47th st., n. s., 243 9 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.9x100.5; J. Cochran to H. Murray ... 13,700
57th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lexington av., 50x100; T. F. Neville to B. McKenny ... 23,500
83d st., n. s., 258 4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x102.2; G. Rosenthal to J. B. Dallamore, exchange and ... 16,500
85th st., s. s., 107.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.8x102.2; D. Manson, Jr., to D. Manson ... 16,000
87th st., s. s., 311.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 13.3x62.8; J. Fitzgerald to J. Hillenbrand ... 11,000
Lexington av., n. w. corner of 69th st., 20.5x77.10; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to J. G. Paynter ... 16,000
Locust av., n. e. s., lot No. 154, map East Tremont, 200x198; Lydia A., wife of W. A. Camp, to C. T. Crandall ... 725
South 5th av., e. s., No. 53, 25x100; W. Stevenson to J. F. Tobin ... 16,000
2d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 59th st., 20x65; Anna, wife of G. Lehmann, to A. Deetjen ... 11,000
3d av., w. s., 92 ft. n. of 19th st., 23x100, renewal lease, 21 years, per year; B. R. Winthrop to E. J. Godfrey, Executor ... 850
6th av., w. s., 67.2 ft. s. of 6th st., 21.2x80; H. H. Hoguet to R. J. Hoguet ... 15,000
9th av., s. w. corner of 126th st., 99.11, except a small gore of rear of one of above lots; the Manhattanville Presbyterian Society to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York ... 3,766

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LAUNDRY AND COOKING RANGES THAT heat the rooms above: economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, one hour from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City; twenty acres of land highly improved; well built mansion in perfect order; gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits in great variety; perfectly healthy, chills and fever unknown; views of river and mountains unsurpassed; will be sold greatly below its value. Address Post Office Box No. 21 Nyack, N. Y.

A SUPERB CHATEAU, IN COMPLETE ORder, with modern improvements; twenty rooms, barn, stable, orchard, garden, fruit, hothouse, farmhouse, porter's lodge, &c., for sale, or would be rented, furnished, near Westfield Station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address A. D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY.)—Rent fully furnished for season; some elegant places on mountain, or ridge; excellent neighborhoods. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views. ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Agents, Tarrytown, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.—Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row; Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

GILT-EDGED NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.
BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
BOULEVARD AND 57TH ST.
OTHER LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES.
CHOICEST REAL ESTATE OFFERING EVER MADE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
will sell at auction at 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, JUNE 15,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable New-York property:

NO. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, west side, 103.3 feet south of 14th st.—Magnificent dwelling; lot 5 9¾x125.

NO 1 THIRTEENTH STREET, north side, 100 feet west of 5th av.—Stable and lot. The above properties form an L, and the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the City.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY, south-west corner.—Most valuable gore lot in the city, 30.6 feet on Broadway, 182 feet on 57th st., key of the block. Cuts off 57th st. fronts.

$20,000 may remain on mortgage.

Also,

BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST ST.

SPLENDID PLOT, THREE FRONTS,
40 feet 5 inches by 163 feet, directly opposite
"THE ALBANY."

Entire front on north side 51st st., 40 feet 5 inches on east side of Broadway, and 40 feet 5 inches on west side of 7th av. Best location in the City for hotel or apartment-house. Ninety per cent. may remain; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., running through to 7th av., and fronting on each street. Sixty per cent. may remain for five years.

Also,

SIX SUPERB BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497 West 57th st., north side, six new four-story brown-stone houses, finished in most elegant manner; all improvements. Ninety per cent. may remain five years; five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

BOULEVARD, 10TH AV., AND 69TH ST.—Entire front on north side of 69th st., 138 feet 9 inches, 46 feet on west side of Boulevard, and 41 feet on east side of 7th av. Ninety per cent may remain on mortgage five years; five per cent. at sale. Also,

SPLENDID LOT ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD AND 73D ST.

Ninety per cent may remain five years.
For maps and further particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace cells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOUR LOTS, ON LINDEN TERRACE, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 25 by 130; price, for cash $600 each. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, No. 1,287 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c.; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $100 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

A PARTY GOING ABROAD WILL RENT their house, elegantly furnished; location unsurpassed. To a first-class party possession will be given immediately; rent payable from Aug. 1. YATES, No. 883 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A NICE FRENCH FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, by a family with one child; possession wanted Sept. 1. Address, with full particulars as to number and size of rooms, &c., N. O., Post Office Box No. 5,714.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital ... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up ... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GASLIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 AND 159 HESTER ST., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH INST., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES R. TAYLOR, FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, THOMAS K. LEES,
MOSES TAYLOR, PERCY R. PYNE,
JOHN J. ASTOR, WILLIAM REMSEN,
SAMUEL SLOAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and THOMAS K. LEES, Esq., Vice President. CHARLES C. MILES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875.
SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit at $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
THOMAS R. KERR, Secretary.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st, New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, PRESTON H. HODGES,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, HENRY COFFIN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. H. ISHAM,
JOHN WATSON, WILLIAM PALEN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, EGBERT A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, R. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE, AMOS ROBBINS,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN, M. N. PACKARD.
JOHN R. WILLIS,

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.
C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—WANTED TO BORrow $100,000 of 5-20s of 1867, against currency, six months, by responsible parties. Post Office Box 73.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 8th June, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of July next.

Transfer books for both stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of July 20 next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

CLOTHING.

OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.—A. B. MUNDY, constructor of gentlemen's dresses upon mathematical principles and proportions, No. 38 West 30th st.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN TODD, Assignee in bankruptcy of John A. Machado, plaintiff, against MANUEL J. DA COSTA LIMA VIANA, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No 64 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand three hundred and eight 82-100 dollars, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 23, 1875.
BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, April 2?, 1875.
BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
my21-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND DAUGHTER to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer months; best references from last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, dress and cloak-maker; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits, &c.; by the day or month; terms low; would leave the City. Address Dress-maker, No. 146 Spring st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a useful young girl; can do house-work, take care of children, sew, wait and tend, and be generally useful; is a tidy girl and willing to work for low wages; in City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work; is also a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City references; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; willing to go to the country. Call at present employer's, 13 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid; will be willing to do washing; can do waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 343 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to City or country; one year's reference. Seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 431 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or as waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable young person as waitress or chamber-maid; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,168 2d av., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; good reference. Address No. 309 East 46th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; best City reference; leaves because the family sails for Europe. Can be seen at No. 145 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at 245 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a neat sewer; or will help with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 1,037 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 14 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, creams, and jellies, desserts of all kinds; best City reference from her employers; no objections to a first-class boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, a reliable, economical, and respectful servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; TWO years' reference from last employer as A No. 1 family cook; understands meats, game, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, &c; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and well tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT SWEDISH woman, with very best references, as cook, washer, and ironer; does nice plain cooking; biscuits, cake, &c.; will be glad of a steady country place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; no objection to assist with washing; best reference given. Apply or address No. 212 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A THORoughly good cook in every respect, in either boarding or Summer house in the country; unexceptionable reference from last place. Call at or address No. 234 West 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REliable colored young woman; or can do chamber-work, waitress, nurse; City or country; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference can be given. Call at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th st. and University place.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit; country preferred; best reference. Call for two days at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French boning, larding, all kinds of desserts and entrees desirable; has the highest of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for $12 wages; for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS thorough cook and baker; would take a laundress' place, in City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business thoroughly; has good City references; understands all kinds of fine desserts, milk, butter, &c. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—BY A COMpetent person; is an excellent washer and ironer; in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish girl as first-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, with City references from last place. Call at No. 610 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; COUNTRY OR City; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD FAMily cook, with the best of City references, as cook and to wash and iron; and a very respectable, well-recommended up-stairs girl; is a very competent and useful girl; willing and obliging; both willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, in the French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN; is a first-class washer and ironer; can make excellent bread and biscuit, &c.; highest testimonials with regard to character and capability given from last employer; two years' reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 779 7th av., over bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and baker; understands game and soups; ice cream and butter if required; would go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two respectable girls, together, one as first-class cook, the other as first class chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 140 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 462 West 23d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT AND CAREFUL woman as good cook and washer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, THOROUGH, NEAT WOMAN, a good cook; excellent references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 601 1st av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER CITY or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 287 5th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 220 East 27th st., third flat.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence in teaching, as governess to young children; or any position of trust in a family. Address S. L., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE AMERICAN woman as housekeeper for a hotel or boarding-house, or Summer house; is sober and obliging; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, Protestant; would like to take charge of a house during the Summer and cook for parties if necessary; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 1,268 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER—TO A WIDOWER BY AN ENGlish widow, aged thirty, as working housekeeper; wages required; no objections to children. Apply at No. 156 East Houston st.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—By an English woman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN would like a place in City or country; is a plain family cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; can furnish undoubted reference. Call at No 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLing and obliging; a good plain family cook; can wash and iron very nicely; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young English Protestant as lady's maid or seamstress; is thoroughly competent; has good references. Address Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good operator; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamber-work; would go the country; best City reference. Address for two days A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, very neat, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable reference; No. 31 East 20th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; thirteen years in last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; one who thoroughly understands her business; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 774 2d av., dye store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress or chamber-maid; the best of City reference. Call at No. 48 East 48th st., at her present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 Greenwich av., corner Bank st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chamber-maid; best of City references. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 48 East 34th st., present employer's.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her maid and seamstress with a family going to Europe; she speaks French, English, and German; two years' reference. Call at No. 43 West 51st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MAID AND seamstress; will make herself generally useful; is capable of taking the entire care of a lady's wardrobe; best City reference. Call at No. 19 West 31st st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; great demand; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS SICK or invalid's nurse, either lady or gentleman; accustomed to travel; speaks French; willing to make herself useful; best private and medical City reference. Call on or address T. C., care of Mrs. Sheridan, No. 298 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF EXPErience as child's or infant's nurse; has best of reference, and can take an infant from birth; is handy with her needle, and very obliging; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A reliable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is a good sewer; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call at No. 739 6th av., confectionery store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take full charge of a baby, and do all kinds of sewing by hand; a good home preferred to high wages; country preferred; best of references. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH INFANT'S nurse; thoroughly recommended; will not take grown children; good references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, GENTEEL FRENCH GIRL with several years' reference as good seamstress; (Newport preferred.) Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE would take care of a baby from its birth or grown children; is a good seamstress; several years' City reference. Call or address for two days 58 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; reference and certificate. Address Catherine Henery, No. 85 South 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS GIRL AS child's nurse; City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 469 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, as wet nurse in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or see to growing child; is accustomed to the care of an infant; best of references; the country preferred. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG GENTEEL French girl; has three years' reference from her last place; is a good seamstress; can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANTS' NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; IS a reliable person; best of City reference; will go to the country. Can be seen at Chapel of the Holy Trinity from 10 to 3, or at No. 44 East 43d st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A thoroughly-competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of a sick person. Call at No. 9 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, with City reference; makes switches and combings up neatly; works home or would go out by the day; would go to the country. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS SEAMstress; willing to assist with chamber-work or children; no objection to travel; good reference. Address G. K., No. 419 West 32d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A LITTLE GIRL, FOURteen years of age, to mind children and make herself useful; best of City reference. Call at the basement door, No. 45 East 25th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED PRIvate laundry, families' and gentlemen's washing neatly done and promptly attended to. Address Mrs. M. Keipher, No. 153 West 31st st., top floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young girl who is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; is also a neat, orderly chamber-maid; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress, and willing to assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A highly respectable person in the country; is neat, competent, and most highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's house, No. 24 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 16 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY LEAVING NEXT WEEK for Europe, a situation for an accomplished waitress in a private family; six years' highest City reference. Call at No. 102 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 14 West 29th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as butler; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, with good City reference; is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—IN HOTEL, STEAMER, RESTAURANT, OR any public place, by a colored man, aged thirty-seven years, who can do cooking in all styles; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man; understands taking care of road horses thoroughly; temperate and obliging; and not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; Protestant; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on R. N., No. 204 West 32d st., or address Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS COACHman, (Protestant;) has no objection to the country; has several years' reference from the best families in the City. Call on A. L. E., No. 227 West 28th st., or address Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has ten years' reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging. Address G., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; is a first-class groom; can mow lawn, milk, and make himself useful; good reference; no objection to City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-two years, who is a good driver and groom, also a good vegetable gardener, and can milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; will go either in the City or country; can be well recommended. W. B., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman, who thorough understands his business; City or country; has good references; not afraid of work; willing to made himself useful. Call or address F., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A THORoughly competent man; four years' first-class City references. Address or apply to W. P., No. 436 6th av., Ruck's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single, as coachman and groom; four years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EXPERIence and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; six years' good City reference. Address N. D., No. 151 West 38th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN and groom; City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO can furnish the best of references. Call on or address Mr. F. J. Hall, No. 83 Pearl st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—AS THORough coachman and groom by a young man; is also a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening; six years' best reference from last place. Address M. F., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; will go either in the City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; uses no tobacco; can be well recommended. Address D., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECtable man and wife; Protestants; man as coachman and gardener; wife as a good family cook and laundress, or attend a dairy; both have good references and understand their business. Address W. F., Box No. 237 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver, first-class groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance, highly recommended in every particular. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF TWENTY years' experience; fifteen years' reference from one place in this City; fully capable in every way. Call on or address J. C., No. 154 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED man as coachman; has had great experience in horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, for three days, F. H., No. 128 East 32d st., private stable.

FARM-WORK, GARDENING, &c.—HOUSE and Dairy Work.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years, no children; man can do farm-work, flower and vegetable gardening, care horses and cattle, drive, &c; wife can do all kinds of house-work, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; no family; man as first-class gardener; wife as good cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Address R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; is willing and industrious; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST—COOK, &c.—By a German, (married;) is an excellent gardener and florist; his wife (American) is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Address A. R., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—BY AN English Protestant single man, aged forty-three years, who is a good groom and gardener, and perfectly understands all work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS SIX YEARS' City reference from his last employer; no objections to City or country. Call on or address P. B., No. 193 Lexington av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Cornelle Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

PORTER OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTant man lately landed as porter, assistant gardener, or would care a gentleman's team of horses; reference if required. Address K. S., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO TRAVEL.—A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED physician desires an engagement to travel with an invalid. Is fully conversant with most of the European languages, and is well acquainted with the different countries of Europe. Highest references. Address M. D., care of Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, Dean of the Gen. Theological Seminary.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, (Swedes;) the man is good at all kinds of farm-work; horses, cattle, &c., and garden; the woman is a good baker, cook, washer and ironer, and general house-worker; understands about butter, milk, &c.; wages low; have good references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WANTED—TO GO ABROAD AS TUTOR, WAITER or assistant in any capacity, by a young American Protestant of good character and classical education. Address SHORT-HAND WRITER, Box 193 *Times* Office.

WAITER—MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG married couple in a private family, the husband as first-class waiter, wife as first-class maid; best City reference. Call on or address A. R., No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; best City reference; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man, with best City reference; leaves because the family sails for Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN as waiter, wife as cook; eleven years' reference from last place; country or City. Address T. D., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN who can come well recommended, to go to Orange, N. J. Address New-York P. O. Box No. 5,685.

WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR A SMALL family in the suburbs of a New-England city, two hours by rail from New-York; must be a fair, plain cook, willing and able to work; German preferred, and good references required. Inquire of Baggage Master of New-York, New-haven and Harlem Railroad, corner 4th av., and 42d st., between 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. this day.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress in a public institution in City; one competent to take entire charge of the work department, and can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothing, may apply or address No. 9 East 14th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY a Protestant second waiter, with good City references. Apply at MRS. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—SIX FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS. Mrs. Smyth, No. 160 East 53d st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH OR ENGlish woman to do the cooking, washing, and ironing for a small family in the country; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply to S. F. SHORTLAND, No. 106 Wall st., between 8 and 10 in the morning, and 4 and 5 in the evening.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY about fifteen years of age, to run errands, &c.; must reside with his parents and come well recommended; wages $100 per annum. Address with particulars, IMPORTER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; GERMAN, UNMARried; thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself useful. None but those well recommended need apply at No. 253 Greenwich st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN INSURANCE Company, a policy clerk; must be a good writer, and of some experience. Address Box No. 3,031 Post Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer; Protestant preferred. Apply, with recommendation, at No. 3?9 East 18th st.

LAUNDRIES.

UNITED STATES
FAMILY LAUNDRY, NO. 159 WEST 31ST ST.
R. CRADLE.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 331 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

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CONTINUATION OF MR. BEACH'S SPEECH.

A TREMENDOUS CROWD PRESENT—JUDGE PORTER EXPLAINS HIS INTEMPERATE LANGUAGE—THE "BEECHERISMS" IN THE SCANDAL LITERATURE—WHY CARPENTER WAS NOT CALLED—MR. BEECHER NOT TOO GOOD TO COMMIT CRIME—MINISTERS WHO HAVE FALLEN—BEECHER SAYS "I DON'T RECOLLECT" TWICE AS MANY TIMES AS MOULTON—WITNESSES HIDDEN BY THE DEFENSE—MR. BEACH FOLLOWED IN THE STREET AND CHEERED.

Yesterday's opening scenes were a repetition of those of the day before. There was a similar tremendous crowd, and the same discomfort. Mr. Beach was again applauded upon his entrance. Of the parties to the suit the same persons were present with the exception of Mr. Evarts, who, Judge Porter explained, had been called to Washington by an imperative engagement. Mr. Porter said that he would be back to-day. Mr. Beecher and his wife were late. The defendant looked gloomy at first, but soon brightened up and laughed heartily at Mr. Beach's thrusts at him. On the Bench with his Honor were Dr. Joseph W. Clift, late a member of Congress from Georgia; M. Le Poer Trench, Secretary of the British Embassy; Capt. W. Gove Jones, R. N.; Hon. W. E. Osborne, Judge Gale, L. N. D. Hardenburgh, Esq., of Brooklyn; Mr. Watson, of Washington, and Judge Dikeman. Among the audience were Hon. W. E. Robinson, Rev. A. P. Stockwell, of Gravesend, Long Island; William E. Stiger and David Wood, of this City; Judge Elliott, of Canada; Mrs. Dr. Otterson, sister of Laura Curtis Bullard; Mr. Carr, of Halifax; Mrs. Bradshaw, Gen. Martindale, Dr. N. Gerhard Hutchison, ex-Judge Daily, and Mr. William Merriam and wife. At 11:05 the jury was called, and Judge Porter arose and made an appeal to the jury to say whether any attempt had been made to influence them by the defense. He said that Mr. Beach's imputation of yesterday was made on the same authority upon which rested the charge against Mr. Beecher (pointing to Tilton.) He went on to say that many persons seemed to have understood from Mr. Beach's remarks that he had told Tilton to go "down, down, down to hell and say I sent thee." Had he had occasion to quote from Shakespeare, he surely would not have placed himself in the position of the murderer Gloster, or have clothed Tilton with the robes of royalty. Mr. Beach in response disclaimed having imputed corruption to any member of the jury. He had commented upon the boldness with which counsel had assumed to know the sentiments and to forecast the verdict of the jury. As to his comments upon Judge Porter's furious language to the plaintiff, he had thought the quotation complained of a very good summary of Judge Porter's speech. When that gentleman had exclaimed, "Down, down," he supposed he intended to consign Tilton to hell, and he thought so still. [Laughter and applause mingled with hisses.] Judge Neilson made a request for silence during the proceedings, and Mr. Beach resumed his argument by remarking that some high authority has said that words are things. They are, Mr. Beach added, clearly indicative of the persons who use them. Relying on that principle the prosecution have pointed to certain words and phrases in scenes described by their witnesses as indicative of their authorship from Mr. Beecher. Judge Porter had advanced the idea that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Beecher to have used certain expressions. One of them was "paroxysmal," which was not only not "sheer nonsense," but had been incorporated among law terms as "paroxysmal insanity." The speaker had been curious to examine Mr. Beecher's works in regard to this word, and read many instances from Beecher's sermons, in which the word was used with a context showing that he knew its meaning. The reading created much merriment. The phrase, "Standing on the brink of a moral Niagara," had been ridiculed by Judge Porter as a Tiltonianism. Mr. Beach did not look so lightly upon that phrase as his friend had. The situation in which these parties were might readily have given rise to such an expression. Assuming the situation alleged by the prosecution to be true, what phrase could be more aptly descriptive? Beecher *to-day* stands upon the brink of a moral Niagara, and, assuming his guilt, the English language does not contain a sentence more appropriate to his position. It is no more incongruous than "a moral precipice" or "a moral abyss." In Beecher's *Life Thoughts* he uses the phrase, "Pumpkins apotheosized." [Laughter.] "Moral" this and "moral" that, are frequent expressions in Beecher's works. "An ethical furrow" is no worse than Judge Porter's sarcastic comparison, "Moral haystack." [Laughter.] In another work Beecher speaks about "the ghastly corpse of an apple pie." [Renewed laughter.] Of the "section of the day of judgment" phrase, Judge Porter said that Mr. Beecher did not divide the day of judgment into sections. Mr. Beach was afraid that when the time comes Mr. Beecher would find that there were at least two sections to the day of judgment. Passing to the letter of Tilton which speculates upon Christ as a married man, and which Judge Porter visited with such scathing denunciation, Mr. Beach said that no character had drawn so much speculation from the learned as Christ, and it never had been thought sacreligious to indulge in these speculations. They do not indicate a scoffing spirit. Mr. Beecher himself regards Christ as a historic character, and as such He deserves to be studied and commented upon. It is a character that affords the widest scope for the deepest speculations of the highest genius. Mr. Beach read numerous extracts from Mr. Beecher's works in support of this proposition and commendatory of what Tilton had done.

Judge Porter had said that Moulton's expression that Beecher was "a liar and a libertine" was utterly destructive of his credibility. If that is to discredit Moulton on the witness stand, by parity of reasoning Judge Porter, who applied such epithets as he did, not only to Moulton and Tilton, but a woman, is not to be believed. [Laughter.] Up to the time of the Investigating Committee, the defense have failed to show that Moulton faltered for an instant in his devoted fidelity to Mr. Beecher. Even after that time he still labored on under the advice of Beecher, to suppress the scandal; and it was only when he was charged with being a blackmailer throughout the land that he turned on Beecher. And in that event some extravagance of expression might well have been indulged in by Mr. Moulton. Mr. Beach did not justify the expression. It was rash, but it was said under great provocation. Judge Porter made a great point of the fact that Carpenter was not called by the plaintiff. Mr. Beach read extracts from Mr. Morris' speech to show that Mr. Carpenter's possible testimony was unimportant. Mr. Carpenter had been held back for rebuttal, and the defense had left no opening for calling him.

By the promulgation of doctrines of morality in which Mr. Beach could not concur, Mr. Evarts had attempted to influence the minds of the jury, by leading them away from the consideration of the facts, by changing the attitude of the parties, by putting Tilton and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton on their defense, and calling upon them to exculpate themselves, in the first place. one of the leading lawyers of the State has the boldness to state in a court of justice that a right of action given to a man by the law is an anomaly and disreputable. What is a man to do when such an injury is put upon him? and is there no punishment for the seducer? None, says the gentleman. The wisdom of the law-givers makes no provision for criminal punishment for adultery. Mr. Beach elaborated this point with a magnificent burst of eloquence, which elicited another outbreak of applause. The jury might believe that Tilton was contemptible for not taking the law into his own hands—the world has already passed that verdict upon him—but it was the duty of the jury to uphold the law and to approve of Tilton's brave and Christian course. Mr. Beach knew the value of character. Indeed, if the case depended upon oral evidence, and if Mrs. Moulton's testimony were left out, he would hesitate to believe the story of Tilton and Moulton, although he believed them to be as honorable as any men who ever lived. It being 1 o'clock Mr. Beach sat down. This was the signal for another outburst of applause, which Judge Neilson promptly resented as disrespectful to the court and the speaker, and disgraceful to the audience. He instructed Sergt. Rogers to see that future exhibitions of the kind should not be permitted. During recess, Gen. Tracy and Frank Moulton entered the room together, laughing and talking in the most confidential manner. Mrs. Beecher returned without her husband. The jury was called at 2:07, and Mr. Beach immediately resumed his argument. Judge Porter, he said, had quoted Mr. Bartlett as having expressed the opinion that this was a case of blackmail. Mr. Bartlett was largely connected with a New-York newspaper, an extract from an editorial of which Mr. Beach read to show that the best men spoken of in the Old Testament were not too good to commit crime, and that it was absurd to say that Beecher is intrinsically incapable of sin. Mr. Beach cited the cases of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, Rev. Dr. Fay, Rev. Mr. Scarsboro, Rev. Mr. Southard, Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. Charles Rich, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Rev. Mr. Avery, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Kalloch, and Dr. Magoon to show that ministers had not only been guilty of adultery, but had suborned perjury to screen themselves, even after twenty-five years of goodness and popularity equal to Beecher's. The whole history of mankind and the teaching of the Scriptures were opposed to Mr. Evarts' proposition. Lucifer, the great archangel, fell. Of the chosen apostles, one denied Christ and the other betrayed Him. If Beecher is to be judged, as Mr. Evarts says and the speaker agreed, like any other man, what is left of the defense? If the counsel on the other side confess that their client is mortal, will they still speak confidently of the verdict of the jury?

Mr. Beach would not use the defendant's physical development as an argument. To do so would be a disgrace to the administration of the law, for no matter how goading these appetites may be, there is nevertheless in men a God-given power of resistance. Mr. Beach would give Mr. Beecher every credit of self-control that he would give any other man, but he wanted him judged as any other man.

Mr. Beach cited a quotation from Mr. Beecher's, "To love, I must have something that I can put my arms around." [Laughter.] [Judge Neilson said that if the merriment was repeated he would adjourn the court.] The speaker said there was nothing improper in the expression; it was merely a beautiful picture of the closeness of love; but it showed that the author had a clear idea of the emotions. Judge Porter in his opening told the jury that they had been kept 135 days from their business by Tilton. Mr. Beach contrasted the conduct of the case by the two sides. The plaintiff had used up a comparatively short time in giving his direct proof. The defendant took weeks and months to defame the plaintiff's character, and to prove facts that Tilton and Moulton had previously admitted. Prominent gentlemen had been put upon the stand for the sole purpose of producing an effect of their presence upon the jury. In this discussion the defense had appropriated a large proportion of the time. The prosecution were reproached for having been willing to permit the opening of every gate of evidence that might throw light upon the subject. Moulton had been accused of 305 lapses of memory, and the fact had been published in 100,000 pamphlets; whereas Mr. Beecher, who had not been so long on the stand as Moulton, had said "I don't recollect" 583 times, "I think" 245 times, and "I don't know" 57 times. [Laughter.]

"Neither were the servants introduced," said Mr. Evarts. Poor Kate Carey had been set aside at once by the defense as a liar and a perjurer, without any consideration, although the jury knew the circumstances under which she came into court. The prosecution went to New-Jersey after Theresa Burke and found Mrs. Tilton ahead of them; they went to various places whither the servants of this house had scattered, and they found that the lady zealots of this defendant were before them. When the defense dared to reproach the prosecution for not having produced the servants, Mr. Beach would tell them that they had hid them. It was easy with the aid of gold to suppress evidence. The prosecution had had no such aids to help them.

Mr. Evarts had said that circumstances had not been proved, and in that sentence disposed of the confessions of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton's letter of accusation, Mr. Beecher's long series of letters, which breathed all over the odor of guilt, and the uncontradicted oral proof. Were these not circumstances? When Beecher is found in Tilton's house in his absence, in dangerous proximity to Mrs. Tilton, with confessed love between them, with the woman blushing red as Hawthorne's scarlet woman—are these no evidence? Mr. Beach would sift all these things, and show whether they had value or not in the eyes of the law.

At this point—3:54—at Judge Porter's request, Mr. Beach consented to an adjournment. The scene after adjournment has seldom been paralleled. A crowd of seven or eight hundred persons had gathered in the long corridor, and the moment Mr. Beach appeared he was greeted with clapping of hands, followed by loud cheers. He took off his hat in recognition of the compliment, whereupon the crowd instantly cheered again. All the way along the corridor and down the stairs alternate clapping of hands and hearty cheers followed his every step, and an immense procession followed behind him to Judge Morris' office in Montague street, where they gave him a parting cheer. The Plymouth party have become alarmed at these demonstrations, and a committee has waited upon Judge Neilson to ask his protection in the event of possible violence. His Honor assured them that he would take all proper precautions.

Judge Neilson said at recess that Mr. Beach has reconsidered his determination to occupy but three days, and has signified that he will probably require Monday and Tuesday of next week. In regard to his charge, Judge Neilson says he has not yet made up his mind whether to write it out or not. He will not decide that point before Monday.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were punctually in their seats at 11 o'clock, and soon after ex-Judge Porter said:

Before proceeding, your Honor, I desire to say on behalf of my associate Mr. Evarts, that he is unavoidably deprived of the pleasure of hearing the argument of Mr. Beech by a necessary engagement at Washington, and he expects to be here to-morrow. One of my associates has suggested, and I recognize the propriety of the suggestion, that in view of a remark made by my friend yesterday in respect to the jury, I should say that we can appeal to every member of this panel in regard to the imputation made upon them and upon us. It was undoubtedly made in good faith, but I fear it was made upon the same authority that made the charge of adultery upon Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton. I appreciate, your Honor, the propriety of counsel representing clients presenting their own views, as well of the evidence as of the arguments. It is not to be supposed that in a trial of this duration any human memory can carry, or any report accurately represent, all that transpires; and I give to my friend upon the other side credit for entire good faith in representations of any language used by Mr. Evarts and myself which we both disclaim, but it would be rude and not attending to the order of public discussion if we were to interrupt the argument as it proceeds. There is a single point upon which my friend—I say my friend, for the cords that have been woven by thirty years of attachment are not easily broken—my friend has, in the course of his argument yesterday, imputed to me a specific phrase, which I perfectly understood but which is misunderstood by others: As a matter of rhetorical hyperbole and intending to characterize what I did say by something which I did not say, my learned friend stated yesterday that I addressed to Mr. Tilton language like this:

"Down, down to hell and say I sent thee."

The Court—That is a quotation from an older author.

Mr. Porter—It was a quotation of course used by my learned friend, but which as published would appear contrary, I know, to his own intent to have been the language which I literally used to Mr. Tilton. I certainly should not if I were to make a quotation from Shakespeare at all either assume myself the language of the murderer, Gloster, speaking of the two stabs he inflicted upon the fallen King, nor should I think of clothing Mr. Tilton with the honors of royalty by addressing to him language which was addressed to one of the earlier Kings of England.

Mr. Beach (to the Court)—Your Honor, I am sure, did not understand me in my remarks which I submitted yesterday to impute any impropriety, much less any corruption to this jury, or to any member of it. I certainly disclaim any such intention, and I am sure my language bears no such interpretation. I did choose to comment, Sir, upon the confidence and boldness with which my learned friend assumed to know the sentiments of this jury, and assumed to predict what their verdict would be, and I think the recollections of the court and jury will sustain me in the imputation of language conveying that import and meaning, expressing it in the most distinct and unequivocal language which I imputed to my learned friend. Well, Sir, in alluding to the severe, violent, and furious language which was addressed by my learned friend to Mr. Tilton I did, Sir, indulge in an addition which I supposed expressed the intent and the purport of what my learned friend really did say. The scene will not be readily forgotten, Sir; its impression and effect upon us will not be readily forgotten. In close proximity to my client and with a gesture which under other circumstances would indicate the intensest hostility and the most furious purpose of assault, my friend did cry out to him, "Down, down, down," and I supposed that he meant to consign him to hell, and I think so still. [Laughter and loud applause.]

Mr. Porter—It is the commentary of the client and counsel upon what they thought.

The Court—I hope gentlemen will show their respect for the speaker by keeping perfectly quiet. Every demonstration interrupts him as well as disturbs the court.

MR. BEACH RESUMES HIS ADDRESS.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Beach said:

Some high authority has said that words are things, and undoubtedly they exercise a great and most important influence on the world. They stir the passions which upheave the elements of society. They suggest ideas which revolutionize the world. They are potent and powerful instruments in affecting the mind, controlling the judgment, governing the actions of the race. But words are also indicative of individuals, particular forms of rhetoric, of expression—are almost as clearly as handwriting indicative of the person who uses them. If you should see a speech of my learned friend, Mr. Evarts, without any title-page, with his singular and unequaled command of language and the peculiarities of its use, you would know at once that that was a speech of Mr. Evarts'. Relying upon that principle we have alluded in evidence and in discussion to certain phrases, words appearing in writing and verbal expressions given in evidence by the various witnesses as evidence of their authorship, and imputing through these expressions to Mr. Beecher the production of the various scenes and conversations and writing in which they occur. With a sagacity which distinguished my friend, Mr. Porter, he has endeavored to disembarass Mr. Beecher from connection with these particular words and phrases—disclaims them, elevating him as a pure and undefiled master of the English language, as the clear, precise, and simple rhetorician, speaking from the burning impulses of his own heart and mind in expressive and simple language—he has advanced the idea that it is perfectly impossible that such a man, that such refinement, and such culture, and such a nature could by possibility employ the exceptional and singular words which are imputed to him in the course of the plaintiff's evidence. And therefore Mr. Porter says:

"You remember that significant word paroxysmal, which, to this day, furnishes occasion for those who are unfavorably disposed to Mr. Beecher to impute to him a base and infamous crime, and yet it is a part of our public history that that 'paroxysmal kiss' was never heard of from the lips of Mr. Beecher save by two men—Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton. In the first place, the expression, itself, is absolute nonsense, and one of which Mr. Beecher is utterly incapable."

I don't agree with my learned friend in his estimate of the force and expressiveness of this word. Now, it has been adopted into legal phraseology, and has thus been adopted at the suggestion of one of the most learned of our profession. We have the term in our law books, our elementary books, and works of judicature, "paroxysmal insanity," indicating that high and elevated state of feelings, that sudden and impulsive and uncontrollable action which springs from this excited state, and, in that sense, the term "paroxysmal kiss" was used, expressive in its character, perfectly consonant with the state of feeling, the impulse, which at the moment existed. And I have been curious to examine the works of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher to see whether or not he indulges in conversations of that character; because, gentlemen, in all the departments of this case—in regard to all the issues, whether of fact or credibility, which are made in this case, it is necessary for us to understand the particular characteristics, the idiosyncracies of the person whose conduct and motives we are examining.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MR. BEECHER'S EXPRESSIONS.

And I find in the sermons of Mr. Beecher's first series, and in a commentary which he was making in some moment of excitement in regard to the water government and the water-works of New-York this expression:

"The Water street movement to-day is another such movement. * * * A kind of paroxysmal—fanatical, some call it social, impulsive repentance."

Well, the precise word is used, and it is used with additional phrases that indicate its meaning, the intensity of its signification; that impulsive, ardent, irrepressible movement which springs from some overwrought feeling or sentiment of love or indignation, or any other of the passions which stir the human heart. And in the sermon he says:

"Communities are sometimes possessed for short periods with a paroxysm of contrition."

And again:

"With paroxysms of cruelty from men that wreak their vengeance without discrimination, the world is not unacquainted."

"One of those paroxysms, one of those revivals of personal feeling, and of personal virtue."

"I do not ask you to wake up to a paroxysm of zeal."

"My children were as dear to me as myself, and were a part of myself; and into what paroxysms of indignation would I have been thrown if any nurse had played experiments on those babes."

"I tell you, a mother in the paroxysm of love looks splendid."

"And if a husband and a father were looking upon the mother of such a splendid paroxysm of love, very likely I think he would dispose upon her a 'paroxysmal kiss.'"

"I think that a man struggling against Christianity when under conviction is like a fractious child struggling against a dear mother when she reproves and punishes it, until it rushes into her arms and kisses her with a paroxysm of tears."

That is very much like a paroxysmal kiss. It is not very foreign to the usual expressions, to the habit of rhetoric which belongs to Mr. Beecher, and therefore we have in these few examples drawn promiscuously from a simple observation of his writings, we have Mr. Beecher full of paroxysms—paroxysmal repentance, paroxysms of contrition, paroxysms of personal feeling, paroxysms of virtue, paroxysms of zeal, paroxysms of indignation, paroxysms of cruelty, paroxysms of love, paroxysms of kisses, and paroxysms of tears. Now, this explanation of the rhetoric of Mr. Beecher, it seems to me, hardly justifies my learned friend in pronouncing the use of the term "paroxysmal kisses," as foolishness and absurdity; certainly it does not justify him in the exoneration of Mr. Beecher from the use of it.

THE BRINK OF A MORAL NIAGARA.

But there is another phrase which excites deeper indignation upon the part of my learned friend. Mr. Moulton in his testimony, from the nervous force of the expression and as descriptive of the sense of utter misery and desolation expressed by Mr. Beecher and felt by him at the time of the interview in which the expression was used, says that he distinctly remembers Henry Ward Beecher exclaiming in substance,

"I stand upon the brink of a moral Niagara."

And to discredit Mr. Moulton and to convince this jury and the public that his history of the interview was a simple and bold invention, my learned friend upon the part of Mr. Beecher disclaims the possible use of an expression of that character. He says, quoting the phrase "I stand on the brink of a moral Niagara,"

"Now, that is Theodore Tilton, it is not Henry Ward Beecher."

Was it not Mr. Moulton who used the expression?

Mr. Morris—Yes, it was Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—He attributes it to Mr. Tilton. Well, it was a phrase testified to by Mr. Moulton, and not by Mr. Tilton. He says:

"Now, that is Theodore Tilton; it is not Henry Ward Beecher. Do you think Henry Ward Beecher would talk about a moral Niagara any more than he would about a moral hay-stack or a moral swamp? It is not the man. With him words have a meaning; there is thought in them; there is significance in them; there is coherence in them. But with Tilton 'the brink of a moral Niagara' brings together incongruous ideas which to him have a rhetorical charm, and they are put into the lips of Henry Ward Beecher as his language, instead of the language of Theodore Tilton."

Well, Mr. Tilton never used the language, in the first place. My friend fell into an error in his zeal to impute error to Mr. Tilton. I have not the same idea of that expression as is entertained by my learned friend. A great preacher, a man distinguished for his learning, and holding, as they claim, the highest position among the pietists and the elocutionists of the age, is detected in the commission of an infamous moral offense; the victim of his impiety and sin is said to have charged him with it; he is brought face to face with the accusation, and he sees all the consequences to himself, to society, and to religion; is overcome with anguish and remorse, and with a flow of pent-up language which stirs the heart of every reader and listener, he utters his repentance and grief, and in connection with that utterance to the ready and sympathetic friend who has stepped forward to aid him in his peril and exigency, he exclaims, "I stand on the brink of a moral Niagara." And what expression in the English language, what comparison or similitude could more forcibly represent the position—assuming the accusation to be true—in which Mr. Beecher stood at that moment, and the clearness and the justness of the perception which he entertained of that position? It conveys to your mind, it bears to my mind, the most intense descriptive force, and it presents the real and natural attitude in which the author of it stood and in which he stands to-day before the judgment-seat of this jury and the world. He does stand upon the brink of a moral Niagara. It is possible that your hands may rescue him; but assuming the position which he then attached and which we attach to his position—assuming the guiltiness of Mr. Beecher—in the English language there is no more expressive description of it. Now, it is important for us in determining whether there is any incongruity between the usual language, the common rhetoric of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and this phrase—it is important for us to know how he judges ordinary phrases and applies language expressly with reference to moral conditions and moral expressions. If Mr. Beecher had said, I stand on the brink of a moral precipice, I stand and am hovering over the brink of a moral abyss, in which he could feel his degradation, infamy, and destruction forever, would you think it inappropriate to his imputed condition? My friend upon the other side referred to the sacred poets, and you remember that Mr. Watts, in one of his most expressive and touching hymns, uses this phrase:

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair."

And no one has ever imputed to that phrase any want of proper rhetoric or of expressive force. Well, in looking at the *Life Thoughts* of Mr. Beecher, I find that he uses the term "philosophic anguish," and he speaks of a man "to whom pumpkins were apotheosized." Well, a pretty extravagant phrase—a man who will use such a phrase as "pumpkins apotheosized," ought not to be condemned for using the term "moral Niagara." And "moral eyesight," "moral astronomy," "moral anatomist," "moral cripples"—all found in the works of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher.

OTHER EXPRESSIONS BY BEECHER.

Thus, in his *Life Thoughts,* he uses this expression:

"No doctrine is good for anything that does not leave behind it an *ethical furrow* for the planting of seeds which shall spring up and bear abundant harvests."

Now, we all understand what an ethical furrow is, and so much of that illustration does not seem to me either unapproved or unrhetorical. It is expressive; that ethical furrow in which the seeds of truth and all piety are to be planted—and the ethical furrow, it seems to me, would justify even the term of my learned friend, a moral haystack. [Laughter.] Well, with that humor which is the distinguishing and happy faculty of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, and which is one of his chief attractions among his other great recommendations, he uses in his work entitled *Eyes and Ears,* this phrase.

"The ghastly corpse of an apple pie."

And yet my learned friend thinks the gentleman who can use this illustrative language, an extravagant phrase of this character, never could have been guilty of using the words, "I stand on the brink of a moral Niagara." Well, it happened, unfortunately, to Mr. Beecher, on one occasion, that the plumbing arrangements of his house were out of order, and one of his chambers become a little diluted. In describing it he said:

"One of the pipes was stopped up, and the chamber, &c., overflowed. The plumber was sent for; we had a pocket ocean up stairs."

"The plumber was sent for. We had a pocket ocean up stairs." Well, now, that is not to be discarded, nor is it to be condemned. It is the style of Henry Ward Beecher; and read his sermons and works where you may, you will find these original, these coined, these expressive phrases, standing out all over his works. I have a great many more quotations, but I will not trouble you with them. But I have deemed this subject of sufficient importance because, although it may not seem so to you, yet it has been used by my learned friends constantly throughout their address to the jury and to the public, to impress upon all minds the idea that, in the relation by Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton of interviews with Mr. Beecher, and in the documents and statements which were imputed to him, there was an extravagance, an impropriety of expression, as compared with the cultivation and the ordinary habits of Mr. Beecher, to produce the effect that Mr. Beecher was misrepresented by this evidence. In the *Royal Truths,* a work published by Mr. Beecher, I find this expression:

"I may be broken up, disintegrated, comminuted, rendered pulverulent, and thus be in a state to promote better growth."

Well, when my friends impute to Theodore Tilton a straining after rhetorical effect, a coining of vain and superficial phrases, I commend them to the study of the works of their client, without imputing to Mr. Beecher any impropriety, any awkwardness, any rudeness of expression; yet there is not an author in this land who assumes more liberties of the English language, and coins more extravagant—notwithstanding the illustration of Mr. Evarts I may say transcendental—expressions, than Mr. Henry Ward Beecher.

"In my own experience, the cases that I have most despaired of among those who come to me for spiritual help, have been persons who were *nervinely* sick."

"They must come to him under the cover of some apology, or beneath some umbrellaed excuse, lest the clouds should break, &c., &c."

The idea of of an excuse being protected by an umbrella! An umbrellaed excuse!

Well, this awkward phrase, "A wrinkled foreheaded man;" "business vaticinations;" "realizing centres."

"And what is the average impression of the community in regard to religion—that it is beautiful, or that it is gawky?"

I do not exactly understand this term:

"Fictile skill,"

or

"Typhoid conscience,"

or

"Fluxing industries,"

or

"Hail-stone teaching,"

and, not quite as simple as "moral Niagara,"

"You might as well attempt to cure volcanoes with pills."

And then in his work entitled *Eyes and Ears* he speaks of

"A horse rapture."

That is a kind of rapture he may have felt, but I have never understood it. Well,

"For her friends, she is a continuous garden; for her not-friends, a precipice."

"Ill-smelling flowers of hatred."

"The hill-top of cheerfulness."

Well, I think the last a beautiful expression and descriptive of that frame of mind which Mr. Beecher usually possesses and indulges.

"The roots and branches and leaves of morality."

Another beautiful idea and an illustration,

"A bird loves a kind of shy familiarity."

"Nesting in dry bay."

"Amorous locusts."

Speaking of an apple tree, he says:

"In the month of May apple-trees go courting. It is a homely, sober, matter-of-fact tree. May seems to stir up a love and heat in its veins."

You must not condemn a "moral Niagara," I submit, gentlemen, after expressions of that character.

A "SLICE OF THE DAY OF JUDGMENT."

Now, these express not only the habit of thought, but the modes of expression of this gentleman, and I do not quote them or use them for the purpose of imputing any rhetorical impropriety, or any impurity of thought to Mr. Beecher. He uses figurative language and expressions, and illustrates with great power and force ideas and sentiments, and it is the great attraction of his preaching. It is that which every day in the week stirs the hearts and emotions of his audiences, and in the holy temple of God leads them to break out into rapturous and noisy applause. And he cannot disclaim them. They are indicative of the individuality of the man, and when you find in the records of his conversations and declarations as given by witnesses, and in the documents presented in this case, these unusual and extravagant expressions, they lead to the identity of the author. Now, take the phrase, "section of the day of judgment," in the conversation had with Mrs. Moulton. Why, my friend says—Mr. Porter says:

"Mr. Beecher never would have used that expression. He does not divide the day of judgment into sections."

Well, he and I will find, I am afraid, when we come to that time, that there are at least two sections to that day of judgment. And this lady—Mrs. Moulton—was continually impressing upon him the idea of confession. "Submit to the discipline of the Scriptures; confess your sins; stand no more in this attitude of concealment, and secrecy, and duplicity; be the man you profess to be—the exalted teacher of morality, the embassador of the Christ; live up to your weekly teachings in the pulpit; let there be no more of this depraved inconsistency between your conduct and your teachings." And is it surprising, with his ardent temperament, with his impulsive expression, with his habit of rhetoric—would it have been surprising under these circumstances for Mr. Beecher to say to Mrs. Moulton "Why, I come to you for encouragement for rest, for cheer in my sorrows—for that solace which can only come from a woman's sympathy and a woman's hand—and you are forever holding up to me the terrors of this offense, and pressing upon me the duty of confession and exposure. Why, you seem to me like a section of the day of judgment." Henry Ward Beecher throughout, and I adopt, gentlemen, a little commentary I find in one of the prominent papers of the neighboring city. Speaking of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Moulton, this paragraph says:

"He comes to her for comfort and consolation, as man goes to woman in his trouble. She is, under the unhappy circumstances of his case—unhappy whatever they may have been—the only woman to whom he can go to be soothed and cheered. And what, according to her own account, does she do? Day after day she says to him, 'Confess, make clean your part of all this and be forgiven.' But, as she says, rather than do this, he told her he would die, and yet she continued to urge upon him that which she says he declared was worse to him than death. What wonder, then, that he should break out upon this terrible female Balaam, who would not say what she was expected to say, and who held up ever before him the vision of a great accounting to come, and tell her that she was like a slice of the day of judgment. How graphic, how humorous, how perfectly Beecherlike. How it tells of the disappointed longing of a soul that sought solace and found threatening, that thirsted for the sweet and tasted the bitter. What a warning to women, when they could not put off the white robes of mercy and don the armor of justice. What a light it throws upon the scene, as the witness described it—that worn and harrassed man lying upon the sofa, looking for the soft ministrations from woman, which, whether they touch the roots of the heart's desire or not, are balm to man's wounded spirit, and hearing only that constant warning counsel, 'Confess'—looking for a glimpse of hope and seeing only a slice of the day of judgment."

Now, it seems to me that commentary expresses precisely the situation, the position, state of mind, the character of thought, feeling, and expression belonging to the two parties of that interview.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

You will remember that Mr. Tilton wrote to his wife a letter in which he speculated upon certain circumstances and possible conditions in the life of Christ. My friend, with severe condemnation, pronounces it to be a gross and repulsive sacrilege. Mr. Tilton indulged a vein of thought and speculation upon the question of what would have been the effect upon the estimation of the world upon the reception of the character and teachings and influence of Christ if he had been married, if he had been loved with a worldly affection, and had been the husband of an idolized wife and the parent of a happy household. And this is pronounced as blasphemous; it is presented to you as a revelation of the indurated and unreligious sentiment of Mr. Tilton. No character on earth, no historic personage has ever drawn from the lips of the learned and the pious more speculation and more commentary than that of Christ. The revelation of his customary and ordinary life are not very full or complete in the Scriptures. There is room enough for speculative thought; there is room enough for philosophic conjecture; there is room enough for the indulgence of commentary, and for the derivation of various and conflicting notions in regard to his character and his relation to the Trinity, and it never has been thought irreligious or sacrilegious to indulge in those reflections. It indicates, not a spirit of scoffing and unbelief, when respectfully indulged, when suggesting a possible addition to the life of Christ, which might have had an intimate and controlling effect upon our conceptions of his character and our reception of his intermediary agency between the Father and ourselves, and I have gathered a few teachings of Mr. Beecher on this subject as proving this sort of speculative philosophy. Mr. Beecher regards Christ as a historic character—of course he could not do otherwise—as a character of history, independent of his close and religious relations to every human heart, which deserves to be studied and commented upon. It is a character—in its relations, in its revelations, it is a character which affords the widest scope for the exercise of the profoundest learning and the highest genius and deepest emotion. Mr. Beecher so regards it. He says:

"There is no other historic name that has shown and is showing such a power. Christ's name is at one and the same time not only the name of a historic personage, who, by his wonderful peculiarities, &c."

In his sermon on "Soul Building," he speaks of Christ as he has been historically developed and philosophically conceived. He says of him:

"He represented historic Judaism. You may deal,"

he says,

"with Christ just as if you were merely a historic critic; you may sit in judgment upon Him, upon His life, His disposition, His deeds, His faith," &c.

You are not forbidden to go into historic investigations of it. What more does this letter of Theodore Tilton import? "You may deal with Christ," says Mr. Beecher, "as a historic critic. You may sit in judgment upon Him, upon His life, His disposition, His deeds, His faith. You are not forbidden to go into historical investigations of it." Well, an ordinary mind—I do not think either of you, gentlemen—I am certain as to myself—that an ordinary mind would not have entered into that line of comment, investigation, and thought. Immersed in the cares of the world and business and professional life, you and I would not think to philosophize upon the possible condition of Christ having been a married man and the head of a family. We accept Him as He is revealed in the Scriptures; we are content with our knowledge of Him as derived from the Scriptures. You who have accepted Him as your faith and your salvation enter into no doubts or speculations in regard to His relation to the Godhead or to men. You believe in Him, leaning upon Him, trusting in Him, holding in Him as the revealed Saviour, as the Son of the Almighty Father, as the Saviour upon Calvary, and as your Redeemer. But we have men of philosophic minds, of speculative learning—men who investigate these subjects—not alone Theodore Tilton, but Henry Ward Beecher, and all the great luminaries of not only the pulpit, but of science. What harm is there in it, if we may be governed by the sayings and the authority of Henry Ward Beecher? It is commendable. It indicates a depth of interest and a range of thought which do not belong to the common and ordinary understanding. And that letter of Theodore Tilton, expressed with the finest delicacy of language, with no reflection upon the character of his Lord, suggests simply the fact which would have been produced upon the world and upon the influence of Christ upon the hearts of men. He writes it with no indelicacy of speech, with no rudeness of phrase, with no reflection upon the holiness, sanctity, and the character of Christ.

HOW BEECHER DEALS WITH CHRIST.

Well, how does Mr. Beecher deal with Christ? You and I were taught early, gentlemen, to lisp on our mother's knee the Lord's Prayer, which then and now appears to us as the most solemn, comprehensive, and impressive invocation ever invented to our God. Christ taught it. Christ gave it to the world as the form of prayer, belonging to fallen souls to be addressed to their Maker, their Protector, and their Judge, and it has been reverenced and uttered by sincere and pious lips and by devoted hearts from the time it was thus dedicated to the use of man to this hour, and no man ever utters it in the silence of his chamber without feeling a fresh and a stirring impression of the majesty of God and his relations to His law. What does Mr. Beecher say about it? Speaking of this Lord's Prayer he says:

"It is no reproach, and it takes nothing from the value of the Lord's Prayer, nor from this whole discourse"—

The discourse upon the Mount—the sermon upon the Mount—

"to say that they were not original with Christ, that they were not then first invented when he gave them to his disciples. We know it was so in respect to another discourse."

Well, Mr. Beecher treats Christ as a plagiarist. Christ, whom he teaches us is Divine; Christ, whom he tells us is the Lord, and coequal with the Father; one of that resplendent and mysterious Trinity, presented to us by the revelation of the Lord, possessing the omnipotence, gifted with the omniscience, of the Godhead; and yet he tells us that that divine personage, doing all things, knowing all things, was not capable of delivering a sermon or dictating a prayer to fallen man. Well, that is dealing pretty freely and liberally with the character and the attributes of Christ, and the counsel of a man who does this is in a very poor condition to reproach a speculative, philosophic thinker, who ventures to suggest what would have been the conditions and the relations of Christ toward fallen humanity, if it had happened that be had been the subject of worldly love, the husband of a wife and the parent of children. Well, he says:

"If you measure Christ upon the minds of his countrymen, it was null and void."

Indeed.

"Neither did He found a family."

Mr. Beecher thinks of that; he could indulge in thoughts of that.

"Men are born to love and marriage, &c., but Christ was not carried to any such destiny. Upon no one did He ever bestow His heart's treasured affection. He never knew the relationships of husband and father in the household."

Well, if Mr. Beecher can deal thus with the character and the conditions surrounding the life of the Redeemer, what is there—what is there in the letter of Mr. Tilton that should excite such extreme denunciation from my learned friend. Mr. Beecher says further:

"When it is said that Christ was tempted in all points like as we are, we are not to understand that He stood in every relation in which we stand. He was not a husband or a father. He did not trade or traffic, so that there are special varieties of external history which befall men that did not come to Christ."

Well, a very proper reflection, but yet a somewhat familiar treatment of the character and the history of the Saviour.

"I believe that a man may go wrong a great way in his intellectual views of the Saviour. I believe that he may err much in reasoning upon Christ."

Why, the propriety of reasoning upon Christ then is adopted.

"I believe that he may fall into innumerable mistakes in fashioning a system of religious truth, and yet be saved."

Sound doctrine, all of it, I think. But this speculation of Theodore Tilton, written, gentlemen, to his wife, not uttered upon the house-tops, not published as a theory which might excite any ridicule of the Master, nothing which would draw out unfavorable or conflicting comment, but written in the fullness and the confidence of marital correspondence to his wife—this letter is seized upon by our learned friends as evidence of the religious obliquity, of the scoffing religious indifference, of Mr. Tilton. It deserves no such comment. Mr. Beecher in his sermon says so.

A WORD FOR MOULTON.

Now, I pass from all those subjects. Mr. Porter alluded to an expression used by Mr. Moulton in the course of his testimony, which he thinks of so base and calumnious a character as to be utterly destructive of the credibility of Mr. Moulton. He says:

"Now, the testimony of Mr. Moulton is that Beecher is a liar and a libertine. This is the spirit in which this man comes to this court to swear away the reputation of a pure woman and an upright man. There is his photograph made by himself and for you. A man who uses such foul, base language, yet pretends that all this while he was the friend of the man in respect to whom he used it—can you trust him?"

I have no hesitation in saying, gentlemen, that I disapprove of the expression. But if that is to discredit Mr. Moulton when he appears under the solemnity of an oath as a witness, what are you to think of the impartiality and sincerity of my learned friend when he applies, not only to Moulton and to Tilton but to a woman, the epithets which he has used in this case. By parity of reasoning, if Moulton is to be discredited my friend Porter is not to be believed; his men are not as bad as he represents them to be; he is not a veracious witness, and you must accept the character he gives them. But what were the circumstances, gentlemen? Not here do I propose to review or comment upon the conduct of Mr. Moulton in his association with Mr. Beecher. That is matter for future consideration. That is matter for future consideration, but you can glance at the general aspects of that relation. I think you will not hesitate to say, from your recollection of the case, that up to this time when this subject came within the affected jurisdiction of Plymouth Church through the investigation of the committee, and as I shall show you after that period, there was no service which Mr. Moulton should render within the limits of his power and effort that he did not perform. He has been called a traitor; with chosen and deliberate language he has been pictured as an infamous Judas, but our friends have failed to show that up to that period he faltered for an instant, under any circumstances, upon any occasion, in his devoted fidelity to Mr. Beecher. When was it these relations were changed, and how came they to be changed? Not by the simple appointment of the Investigating Committee, which Moulton disapproved, though he still labored on, as I will show you, in an effort in conjunction with and under the approval of Mr. Beecher and his advisers, to suppress this investigation. But it was when Henry Ward Beecher, in his statement before the committee, charged this true and unflinching friend with attempting to black-mail the pockets of Mr. Beecher; it was when from that examination and that statement the hurricane of denunciation went out throughout the land against Moulton, under which his reputation and his prospects, I confess, failed. Now, if it be true that up to that hour Mr. Moulton had been the faithful and devoted friend of Mr. Beecher, sacrificing time and effort and character and morality, if you please, to save him from the consequences of his offense, and Mr. Beecher, under the conditions and with the fact, as he swears to it upon this stand, made against him that false and calumnious charge that he was a black-mailer, some extravagance of expression will be indulged on the part of Mr. Moulton. Mr. Beecher is a great man; he is revered and trusted by many souls; he has occupied a grand position in the eye of the world, and no young man like Mr. Moulton—nay, no old, gray-headed man—has the right, whatever they may think of his purity and morality—no man has a right to say, in his presence and to his face, that he is a liar and a libertine. It is a sacrifice of that respect which belongs to age, culture, dignity, position. Aye, it is a disrespect which no feeling and upright man will offer, even to fallen greatness. I do not justify it. I do not approve it. But this man, Mr. Moulton, is of an ardent and impulsive nature, and he has exhibited it throughout all this complication of circumstances. He made a rash and intemperate expression, I grant. Does that prove him dishonest or unfaithful? And does that justify my friend in saying that he entertained these sentiments in regard to Mr. Beecher during the period in which friendly relations and the most intimate intercourse existed between them? By no means—by no means. Never did Mr. Moulton utter a disrespectful or irreverent expression of Henry Ward Beecher until after the incident to which I have directed your attention. He sinned, but sinned under great provocation. If he was a true friend, the ingratitude of Mr. Beecher is inexpressible; if he was an honest and trusty friend, I must be permitted to say that it was base and cowardly for Mr. Beecher to impute to him a character and a practice which rendered Mr. Moulton, if it was true, infamous in the eyes of the world. But then my friend says:

"The man"—

He said, referring to an expression testified to by Mr. Storrs—

"was the same man who went out on the 1st of January to make two calls—one on a woman and the other on a clergyman—and carried a pistol for his protection—I am wrong as to the date; it was the day before—Saturday—a man who is such a coward that he needs a pistol in his pocket to walk down to the house of Theodore Tilton, in order to get from his wife a letter that would enable him to call upon Mr. Beecher—such a coward that when he goes to Mr. Beecher he wants to impress him with a sense of peril by showing him he has a pistol, although there was no occasion for using it. That is not the sort of a man that had better talk much about who he is going to shoot down."

Now, in the light of the evidence of Mr. Beecher, was there ever a more sophistical perversion of a condition of things than in that statement? You know from the evidence that Mr. Moulton, by reason of the condition of his business, and the necessity of being about your large warehouses and docks, among rude and violent persons, and at all hours of the day and night, was in the habit of carrying a pistol. A habit that I do not approve, and a habit that I think, under ordinary circumstances, I never should indulge in; a habit which I think, produces a great part of the outrages and crimes which afflict the community; but it was the necessity of his condition and business, and you have heard Mr. Beecher's description of that pistol scene, and you know from Mr. Beecher's evidence that that pistol was not used for any such purpose as is imputed by Mr. Porter, and that it was not used for the purpose of intimidation. But the necessities of his case, the determination to talk and abuse these men out of court, has led my learned friend to indulge—he must pardon me in saying—in this perversion of fact and in this unjust reprehension of Mr. Moulton.

WHAT FRANK CARPENTER KNEW.

Well, then, my friend says, Carpenter was not called; he says there was a promise of that in the opening of Mr. Morris; he says that he was to be called, according to that opening, to prove the confession of Mr. Beecher. With very great emphasis and force he inquires why that evidence is suppressed. And if it were true—that sort of an inquiry, which, under all circumstances, can be addressed to the party who fails to produce evidence in his power, and it is significant—the omission—of the truth that its production would have operated unfavorably to the party suppressing it—what is the true indication given by Mr. Morris in his opening? On page 45 Mr. Morris used this language:

"On the evening of June 1 Mr. Carpenter, to whom I have alluded, attended Plymouth Church. After the service was over Mr. Beecher called Mr. Carpenter aside, and said to him in great anxiety, 'Have you seen Theodore?' He replied, 'No.' And then Mr. Beecher said, 'He is going to publish my letter.' Mr. Carpenter replied, 'Well, what of it?' The answer came, 'It will be my ruin, and his, too, because he cannot rise on my ruin.'"

And that is what Mr. Morris represented would be the testimony of Mr. Carpenter in relation to his interview with Mr. Beecher. Subsequently speaking, on page 55, he says:

"We do not rest our case upon the testimony furnished by Mr. Beecher himself alone. We go further than that. We will put upon the stand Mr. Carpenter, whose veracity, I apprehend, will not be questioned in this court, and to him, we may say, Mr. Beecher made his confession."

Well, how made it? In the language of the detailed interview which Mr. Morris had previously given. It is never pretended by Mr. Morris or anybody else that Mr. Beecher had confessed the offense with which he was charged by us to Mr. Carpenter except in the particular mode of the conversation, the precise details of which were given by Mr. Morris. When Mr. Beecher comes upon the stand, upon cross-examination, we find that there is no necessity for the production of that evidence. Mr. Carpenter was withheld for the purpose of rebutting any testimony Mr. Beecher might give in denial of the alleged interview, and for the purpose of answering other special circumstances of proof upon the part of the defense. It never became necessary to introduce him, for the condition of the proof did not require his introduction.

A FRIENDLY EXPRESSION OF FEELING FOR MR. PORTER.

Now, then, gentlemen, so far as the examination of the particular proposition of the specific representations made by my learned friend, Mr. Porter, I am done with them. Anything that I have said in regard to that gentleman, I am provoked to say by the remarks he made to the court this morning. Will any one suppose that my respect and affection for a gentleman, originated and grown through thirty years of most intimate professional and personal relationship and friendship, has at all abated. I do not say it in a vein of compliment, but I have always regarded him as one of the proudest of the examples of our profession, and in all the intercourse between us it is somewhat remarkable, I think, for we have been engaged in opposition upon exciting questions which have moved the sternest and most irritable feelings of the community, and never in the ardor of professional debate and contest has there ever passed between us a ruffle or a word of unkindness. I have none for him now, and I must be permitted to say, although I am not in the habit of indulging very much in compliment, that there is no gentleman in professional or in social life to whom my judgment, my intellect, and my heart tends and bounds with a more affectionate respect and love. I have been compelled, in the discharge of my duty in this case, to speak of him in terms, I trust, of moderate reprehension. I believe he has made an unworthy assault upon the character of my client and the characters of witnesses whom I am bound to sustain and protect. I have done it in kindness, but I have done it, as I am accustomed to do, in plainness; and if my friend can reconcile to his own sense of professional duty, to that sense of decorum which is due both to parties and witnesses and adversaries in a court of justice, the violent assault he has made upon parties and witnesses, why, gentlemen, I certainly shall be rejoiced at his self-complacency. I do not imagine—I do not imagine that he will justify to himself the virulence of the epithets he has bestowed upon man and woman in the course of this debate. Epithets do not kill, gentlemen; denunciation does not destroy. Vilification and vituperation are not argument; and when I have exposed to you the errors into which my friend has fallen, and the rank injustice he has committed, I trust it will lead you and his Honor to reflect with something of care upon the arguments he has submitted.

IS THIS ACTION AN ANOMALY?

I have, of course, gentlemen, gone past the elaborate, learned moralizing and extended address of my friend Mr. Evarts. In the cast of the characters in this social tragedy to him has been assigned what I believe they call the heavy part of the performance. [Laughter.] My friend was to use the denunciatory portion; he was to dispose of parties and witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff by vilification and abuse; and my friend Evarts, by a system of moral reflection, by the promulgation of doctrines of morality in which I cannot concur, and against which I shall contend, by a long and labored application of that wonderful power of language and rhetoric possessed by that gentleman—he has attempted to control the minds and judgments of this jury by leading them from a fair and a just consideration of the evidence in this case—of the facts upon which your judgment should be founded—has endeavored to change the attitude of the parties in this case by turning Mr. Tilton into a defendant and changing the range of accusation and defense—sometimes a skillful mode of actual as well as argumentative warfare—and putting Mr. Tilton on his defense, and Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton upon their defense, and calling upon us to exculpate ourselves from the indictment which he presents, instead of defending Mr. Beecher from the accusation under which he rests. Now, I must answer the best way I can the various propositions of these learned gentlemen. And the first announcement is, if it please your Honor, that this action is an anomaly in the judicature of this State; that it never had any respectability. And in a court of law, one of the leading lawyers of our State has the boldness to say to a court and jury that a right of action given by the law, commended by the law, and practiced in the law, is an anomaly and disreputable. There is no right of action which the wisdom and the justice of the law gives to an injured citizen which is an anomaly in a court of justice or disreputable to the man who presents it. It is a reflection and a slander upon the wisdom and the policy and the justice of law and society. No man is to be turned from a court of justice coming in search of justice under the authority of the law, bearing with him its elements of justice and its redress. Why, think of it, gentlemen. You are asked to discredit this action and to confound Mr. Tilton, to impute to him baseness and dishonor because he resorts to the law for the redress of an alleged grievance. And it is presented and urged by those who affect to be the leaders of the profession. What shall one do who is assailed in his dearest interests? What shall be done to one who has invaded the sacredness of the family relation—that relation so highly and beautifully extolled by the learned gentleman who pronounces the plaintiff infamous who produces such a cause in a court of justice? It it be true that under the exasperating and aggravating circumstances of this case, Mr. Beecher did invade the home of Theodore Tilton and assail the chastity and virtue of his wife; if all the deplorable consequences which have followed are attributable to Henry Ward Beecher, in the name of the law and justice, which you revere and which you are bound to administer, what shall be done to him? Does he deserve no punishment? Is there no redress for personal dishonor and for personal and long-lived sorrow in the scheme of our jurisprudence? Is there no punishment for the seducer? None, says the gentleman. You are disreputable if you come into a court of justice asserting either your own wrongs and rights, or indulging in a vindictive spirit of revenge toward the seducer. Why, gentlemen, the wisdom of our law-givers, the policy of our social relations, give no criminal punishment

for seduction. The libertine may roam through your homes and families; the virtue of a wife or daughter may fall before his arts, specious, plausible, effective. All the policy of family and its protection may be subverted; the rest, the peace, the tranquillity, the virtue of a family and home may be dissevered and broken up and depraved, and yet our law affords no punishment to the wrong-doer. There is no way of vindication or of punishment. This institution of family and home is upheld by none of the criminal justice of the law. And what is to be done? Why, it has followed as a necessary consequence of this omission, as I think, of the law—it has followed as a necessary consequence that the common sense of mankind and the common justice of the jury-box have protected and shielded husband or parent who has taken vengeance in his own hands, and has disregarded that injunction of the great law-giver: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." When has there been a conviction of husband or parent who has taken into his own hand the awful sense and act of judgment, and has sent the seducer to his last long account? And you are asked, when a husband outraged, when a family broken and dissevered, when children blighted and dishonored, when the family institution is tainted and degraded, and the husband, head and representative of all, comes into a court of law by the only path open by the law, and asks his fellow-men to strengthen his morality, his religion, his sense of justice, and to stay his arm from vindictive punishment, you are told he is a degraded seeker after pelf, a mercenary, selfish litigant for gold. You may adopt this reasoning; you may approve of that sense of justice which applauds the man who slays the murderer of his honor and his name. It is not the spirit of the law, or the government of the laws. It is your duty to teach obedience to the law; it is the duty of this jury, upon this occasion, to include a sentiment which shall uphold our system of laws, however defective or faulty they may be. You may, in the impulses of your own nature, in those deep and irrepressible emotions which stir the human frame when its holiest and dearest affections and hopes are assailed—you may say that this Christian forbearance, that this steeling of the heart to endurance, that this acceptance of contrition and remorse, in the indulgence of the highest love and the holiest piety—you may say it is contemptible; and such, in the ways of the world, in the habits of society, where the wayward passions of men play loose, and revel in crime and blood, this will be said, has been said—and my client sits here to-day under popular condemnation because he was bold and brave, aye, and I say Christian enough to forgive. I will try and find by and by the motives which led to that act. I will try and see by and by whether there is anything in the character of these offenders which justified these indulgences toward an erring and faulty wife and a hoary-headed seducer; and I hope to satisfy you from the evidence that Theodore Tilton, instead of being hounded from a court of justice, libeled and calumniated before his fellow-men, is entitled to that approbation which Christianity, religion, morality ascribe to him who governs his passions and submits to the law of God and the law of earth. That man, when he comes in the ordinary way of justice, under circumstances of great provocation and necessity which justify the appeal, no matter what may be the consequence, no matter who may be trampled in the course of strict and stern justice, that man is entitled to your applause rather than your disapproval.

THE KERNEL OF THE DEFENSE.

But my learned friend says this is a miraculous seduction, and herein lies the germ, the kernel of the defense in this case. Now, I have no objection, gentlemen; I find no fault with the extravagant glorification of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher by his counsel. Aside from this question, aside from what I think I can show has been his conduct in the matter under investigation, they have no higher admiration for this defendant than myself. They have no better appreciation of his great and commanding qualities than myself, and they have no more readiness in according to their client than I have the need of approbation and reverence. But when from all that they derive a principle; when, upon that, they argue a proposition, either of factor of morality, that it was impossible for Henry Ward Beecher to sin, I differ with their conclusion. The argument prevailing through all the addresses of my learned friends is: Why, Mr. Beecher is a good man; he has been a serviceable man to the world; he has been a great preacher and a great orator, distinguished in the lyceum and on the platform; has rendered great service to the world; he is a great man, and, therefore, says my friend Mr. Evarts, it is impossible that he could have committed this offense; it is against the law of his nature; it is against all the impulses of his being; it is against all the training and the discipline of his life; he cannot have been guilty; it is a miracle; it is a miracle if he was guilty, and you, gentlemen, on the part of the plaintiff, you must produce sufficient evidence to convince the jury that a miracle has been performed in our midst. What is this teaching, gentlemen? Is all our experience of life to be disregarded? Are we to have a new version of the Scriptures? Are we to have new teachings in regard to the nature and faith of man? Are we to be told that there is no sin among the apparently pure and great; that there is no hypocrisy in the world; that there is nobody who

"Steals the livery of heaven
To serve the devil in?"

BEECHER DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ORIGINAL SIN.

Is that our observation of the world? I know Mr. Beecher does not believe in original sin—I think not—but I am sure he does not believe in total depravity. What becomes under this doctrine of Mr. Evarts of the teaching of the Scriptures, that we are utterly depraved, that none of us are good, no, not one?—that the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked? What becomes of this theory of the depravity of human nature? Was there a fall? And in the sin of Adam, did all men sin? Is it the teaching of inspiration that human nature is depraved, deceitful, and desperate? What becomes of the atonement, if not so—what necessity was there for the sufferings of a God? What becomes of the agony of Gethsemane and of Calvary? Where was the necessity that a God should descend and die to redeem the sin of humanity? All this is to be rewritten, if it is miraculous that good men apparently should sin, that all this leaven of unrighteousness that all these weak and wicked and sinful tendencies of nature require the constant guardianship of the Holy Spirit to hold the redeemed heart true to its faith and professions in its life. If these things are true, what becomes of the doctrine of my learned friend, who stands before you and in the presence of direct proof, in the presence of confessions and utterances which could only be produced by the consciousness of most deep depravity, who yet says that this man is pure and saintly and god-like, and that never in his whole life have his garments been stained by the smell or spot of sin. Well, gentlemen, this has been the theme upon which the most pathetic eloquence and the highest utterances of the grandest oratory have been displayed for thirteen days before this jury and the world. It is the only impressive, stirring, moving argument which has been addressed in so many forms, with such powerful ingenuity, by my learned adversaries. I deny the proposition. Great and good as Mr. Beecher may have been, he is yet, in the eye of God and the eye of man, a feeble sinner. There is none perfect, no, not one. I know the value of character, in this land of ours, where character is so valuable and so efficient, where, aided alone by a good character and an honest life, the humblest of us may aspire to the highest honors of society and State. I know the value of character, and estimate it properly and give it its due weight. I do not know, gentlemen, but I may say, so far as my own judgment and convictions are concerned, if this case depended alone upon oral evidence, leaving out at least one witness—Mrs. Moulton—that I would hesitate long before, against the oath and the character and the position of Henry Ward Beecher, I would believe this offense, although imputed to him by men whom I believe to be as honest and as honorable as any two who have ever adorned either the ranks of learning or that business position so highly extolled by my learned friends. I give great value to character, I reverence character, and especially if it is that holy character, animated by sincere piety, by worship of that God, whom, if I do not adore in a Christian spirit, I yet reverence and fear—that character which under such impulses and with such devotion is given to the interest of religion and of man. And I will not assail it lightly. I will be the organ of light assault upon such a character. But when it forces me into a court of justice, challenges investigation, claims entire purity and excellence, when it seeks to overturn the reputations of men, if not as holy, yet as exemplary as himself—reputations as dear to them as his is to himself—then I examine that character fearlessly, and I shall talk of it as in my judgment this evidence will justify.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Rogers, you will instruct your officers to exact from the people in the gallery, before they are admitted, a promise to keep silent; otherwise the gallery will be cleared. I am almost ashamed to be obliged, also, to say anything to the gentlemen on this floor who have joined in this, and have annoyed the jury by demonstrations of applause. This applause is disrespectful to the court, and most disgraceful to them. Think of it a moment! If it had been any simple man brought up before the bar of the court for such conduct, it might be understood. But it is difficult to believe it; I could not have believed it but for the exhibition.

The court then took the usual recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Beach resumed his address as follows:

Mr. Porter, in his argument, quoted the opinion of a gentleman of very considerable prominence, both in the profession to which he belonged and in the world of letters—Mr. Bartlett; and declared that when the first revelations of this matter became public, Mr. Bartlett expressed a spontaneous and decided opinion that it was a case of black-mail. Whether this opinion was expressed to my friend, Mr. Porter, or came to him second-hand, I do not know. And my friend indulged in an expression of great regret that a gentleman of the ability and renown of Mr. Bartlett was prevented by other engagements from undertaking the conduct of this defense. I certainly am not inclined to detract from the high encomium passed upon Mr. Bartlett by my friend. It was undoubtedly deserved. But Mr. Bartlett, in additional to his professional labors, is, in a very important degree, connected with a leading newspaper institution of the City of New-York; and the reference by my friend Porter to the opinion of Mr. Bartlett, connected with the fact of that association, justifies me, I think, in repeating what I suppose may possibly be an expression of a sentiment upon the part of Mr. Bartlett, or of the paper with which he is so intimately connected, upon the particular subject which is now under discussion. I may remark, however, that whatever value the opinion of Mr. Bartlett may have had in the early stages of this controversy, and however clearly he might have formed and expressed the opinion that this was an arrant case of black-mail, it would be difficult for him or for any other gentleman to maintain that conclusion in the face of the very clear and decided evidence given upon the subject by Mr. Beecher. He is speaking upon this subject of the presumption of innocence arising from the previous good superficial character, without any power to look beneath the surface, for we cannot see the heart; we cannot search the secret recesses of the human heart; we cannot explore all the mysteries of personal life; we but see the superficial character in the public acts of men; and although it is true that from these developments we may with reasonable safety form a conclusion in regard to their essential merits, yet these judgments are deceptive; they give us no real and satisfactory clue to the true inwardness of a man; we do not get at the bottom facts; we have to judge, as well as we can, from the ordinary manifestations of a man's life, and are unable to trace his acts to their motives, which may be exculpatory or condemning, but we can judge with none of that unerring infallibility with which we are each to be judged hereafter; and we cannot well say of any man, even with whom we are personally acquainted, however estimable may be all his characteristics, associations, and apparent acts—we cannot, after all, say to him, or of him, that he is a faultless human being. And the error of this argument, founded upon the mischievous moral proposition of Mr. Evarts, is that it is contradicted, not only by the teachings of inspiration but by the revelations of our daily lives. It is well expressed and exposed in a paragraph or two, which I will read and adopt, and is a sentiment which I suppose that Mr. Bartlett, if he had had the happiness, and my friend the gratification, of an association in this defense, would have very likely expressed upon the trial.

WHAT THE NEW-YORK SUN SAYS.

"One of the principal arguments in behalf of Mr. Beecher's innocence is his alleged incapableness of the crime charged upon him."

Incapableness! If I had not seen that as coming apparently from Mr. Bartlett, I should have thought it another Beecherism.

"His counsel in the court-room and his friends out of it, are never weary of dwelling upon the impossibility of his having done what Mr. Tilton says he has done. The incidents of his long and successful public career, his literary and oratorical achievements, and his services to the church, to the nation, and to humanity in general, are recounted and appealed to as proofs that he could never have yielded to temptation, and fallen into sin. In a word, the effort is made to take him out of the common category of the human race, and to place him by the side of One who assumed the weaknesses of our nature to resist and triumph over them.

If there is anything plainly revealed in both the Old and the New Testaments, it is that all men are more or less prone to all crimes. The first man and the first woman introduced to our acquaintance are described as guilty of ingratitude, disobedience, and lying. Their first born son murdered his brother; and their posterity, in a few centuries, became so corrupt that they were all but exterminated by their Creator off the face of the earth. Their survivors and their descendants kept on in the same career; and their history, down to the very latest period, is one long tale of depravity. Drunkenness, treachery, cruelty, murder, theft, adultery, incest, and every kind of wickedness that can be imagined, are charged upon them with pitiless precision of detail. Abraham repeatedly showed himself capable of cowardice and lying. Jacob cheated his father and robbed his brother of his birthright. Joseph's brethren only refrained from murdering him that they might sell him into slavery. The Hebrews that came out of Egypt were so rebellious and ungrateful that they were denied entrance into the land of Canaan; and their children were constantly engaged in quarrels and civil wars among themselves. David commited adultery first and murder afterward. Solomon became a voluptuary and an idolater. The records of the Kings of both Israel and Judah show them to have been, almost without exception, cruel, revengeful, and brutal in their passions, and their subjects apt imitators of them. Nor are the early Christians represented in any better light. Rival factions among them came at times almost to blows. The converts from among both Jews and heathen are charged by the Apostles with all manner of vices; and the annals of the church ever since have been stained with lust, bloodshed, and violence on the part of some of her most conspicuous servants. It is no wonder that all classes of theologians agree, in substance, with the Westminster Confession of Faith, that we all inherit a corrupt nature, "whereby we are utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good, and wholly inclined to all evil." This is the doctrine of all orthodox denominations, and even infidels sorrowfully admit that to be a fact which they cannot gainsay. Yet, in the face of all this testimony and their own professed creed, Plymouth Church and its allies ask us to declare on the evidence of a merely superficial character and reputation, that Henry Ward Beecher is intrinsically incapable of adultery and perjury. What makes this demand all the more absurd is that Mr. Beecher's career hitherto is very far from raising, as is claimed, the presumption that he is so different from men in general as to be unlike them in ability to commit a sin. He has never been conspicuous for self-denial and asceticism. On the contrary, he has consistently practiced, as he has preached, the enjoyment of the pleasures of the senses. He is a good eater and drinker, fond of pictures, music, and poetry, a keen admirer of horse flesh and of Alexandre Dumas, and last, but not least, an epicure in kisses. Not one word in his sermons or in his writings reveals anything in his character opposed to the full and free gratification of the appetites of the flesh; and every lineament of his features discloses him to possess those appetites in a marked degree. To try to exalt such a man into a saint, who has trampled under foot the inherited evils of human nature, and particularly to claim for him an exemption from human infirmities, is the peculiar grace of the Saviour of mankind, is an insult alike to religion and to common sense. The case can never be settled by such an argument."

So much for Mr. Bartlett. He is a very high authority in the estimation of my learned friend.

Mr. Porter—Do you assert that Mr. Bartlett wrote that article?

Mr. Beach—I say that Mr. Bartlett is associated with the *Sun*, in which this article appeared, and makes some of the most able communications appearing in the columns of that paper.

INSTANCES OF THE FALLIBILITY OF HUMAN NATURE.

But let us come to a few more definite and conclusive instances of this fallibility of human nature, as it exists in the pulpit and among religionists.

Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, a leading Congregational Pastor of Boston, after honorable service for several years, became involved in some difficulties with his congregation, in consequence of this intercourse with its female communicants. He left Boston and was settled at Exeter in consequence of these rumors, but which followed him to that place. He was accused of seduction. On his trial, before a council, a letter was read to the council, in which Mr. Fairchild admitted that he had bound the girl by solemn oath to deny that she ever knew him. The council were inclined to give, and did give, Mr. Fairchild the benefit of a doubt, and he was not convicted. He afterward attempted to preach in Boston, but met with no success; and was there openly charged by a paper with the crime or offense of adultery. He brought an action of libel against the publisher of the paper, and was defeated, on a full trial, on all the circumstances, upon a justification of the alleged libel, and upon the proofs, with some substantial additions to the case which was presented to the council of his brethren, and who, as the report says, had given him the benefit of their doubts.

Rev. Mr. Fay, who was the Pastor of the First Church in Charlestown, near Boston, and who (as the gentleman who gave me these minutes states) stood as eminent and as popular in Boston as Dr. Storrs in Brooklyn, and that Mr. Beecher never stood higher in the estimation even of his devoted adherents in this city than did this gentleman in his pastorate. After a settlement of twenty-five years, attended with great popularity and with great efficacy in his preaching, rumors of adultery and fornication began to circulate. He denied the charge, and took an oath that he was innocent. He was arraigned and put on trial. He was so beloved and so popular, and the case at the time attracted such intense interest that all the prominent citizens of all professions became involved in the examination, including the Attorney General and other dignitaries of the State. The trial was long protracted. No proof of the direct act was adduced, and no proof of any confessions. The evidence depended entirely upon rumors, and slight circumstances, which were thought insufficient to justify a verdict of guilt. A committee was appointed to bring in the result of the church judicatory; and this committee, through their clerk, who was a friend of Mr. Fay, (as he was waiting the result of the deliberations of the judges,) sent to him the welcome information that the judgment was to be favorable to him. The committee determined to recommend a verdict of acquittal, and they did so. But in their report, or in the judgment which they recommended for adoption, it was stated that the committee had examined *all* the rumors and charges. Well, there were conscientious men upon that tribunal, and one of them said, "I cannot sign that report, for all the rumors and charges against the accused have not been examined;" and he named one. "Let us make a clear case," said another. "Let us adjourn, and have this other specification examined and looked into, and then we can conscientiously sign this proposed report." Mr. Fay was then notified of the new turn which the thing had taken, and he sent for the clerk, and told him to ask the brethren not to adjourn, and to inform them that he had a communication to make. In fifteen minutes he sent for the clerk again, and handed to him a written and full confession of the charge that was made against him. It turned out that an investigation into the new matter, because of which Dr. Hooker had dissented from signing the report first brought in by the committee, would have disclosed not only his turpitude, but would have exposed him to a criminal indictment; and Mr. Fay had heard the declaration of the Attorney General of the State, that if the evidence brought before the church judicatory justified it he would see that he was indicted by the State for crime. Upon that confession and under those circumstances this eminent divine, justly celebrated and beloved, as popular and cherished as was Henry Ward Beecher, and his reputation, prior to these circumstances, as stainless as his own—he who had taken oath to his innocence and afterward confessed his guilt—was deposed from the ministry.

Rev. Mr. Scarsboro, who was settled over the First Presbyterian Church at Albany, which was composed of influential and eminent men connected with the State Government residing in Albany, was said to be a genius, an able and eloquent preacher, and apparently an examplar in all the relations of life. It is said by my informant that he led the congregation and the public sentiment, (to adopt the language of my informant,) as Beecher and Talmage lead the sentiment and the emotions of Brooklyn audiences. He was accused of debauchery, of herding with negroes in the indulgence of the lowest debauchery. He was put upon trial; he was deposed; never was his eloquent voice again heard in the pulpit.

Rev. Mr. Southard, a son of Senator Southard, of New-Jersey, the founder of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, was accused of immoralities; but, as my information goes, the matter was hushed up, and he went to Newark and founded the House of Prayer. But he could not remain there. He went South and devoted his time between the pulpit and the lowest dens of Southern cities; and died drunk, in a foul brothel of New-Orleans.

Rev. Mr. Reid was settled at Malden, Mass., over a Congregational church. You recollect, and it cannot be needful—indeed it would scarcely be decorous—for me to state the crimes which were alleged against him in connection with the youths, both male and female, and children of his society. He was proved guilty of those most disgusting and repulsive vices and crimes, and he was deposed.

Rev. Mr. Charles Ritch was formerly settled over the church in Washington City where Rev. Dr. Sunderland now is. He took a charge just out of Boston, and was there accused of gross indecencies and immoralities. I need not relate them. To escape the indignation of a mob he became a fugitive. He was deposed from the ministry, and died upon a farm.

Rev. Mr. Thompson was settled over a Presbyterian church at Buffalo, and also over the Arch Street Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia. He was charged over and over again with adultery, was tried several times, but escaped, but the account says that he suffered as one must necessarily suffer from the effects of such an accusation.

Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, one of the most eminent Congregational ministers of the East, was for twenty-five years pastor of a prominent church in Bangor, Me. He was made the Secretary of the American Board—a position, as you may know, of high honor and trust. He was traced to houses of ill-fame in Boston, New-York, and the West. He denied his guilt to the last, and made an excuse that he went to those resorts to persuade the young women to leave their bad lives. He was accused, condemned, and deposed; and his fate was what you can very well imagine.

You remember Avery, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was charged that he murdered his victim; and he met the same fate as Fairchild.

Mr. Johnson, of the *Evangelist*, a great reformer, an ultra temperance man, was allied at one time with all the well-known moral reform movements of the day; and the *Evangelist* at the time referred to was the great reform organ of the country. My account says that one day an elder in Dr. Skinner's church was talking to his Pastor about religion. "It is all a sham," he said; "before you talk to a heathen like me you had better convert some of your own ministers." "Why, what do you mean?" says the other. "I mean that some of your most eminent Pastors and editors can be seen any night in the third row of the theatre, sitting with prostitutes in their laps. Go with me to-night and I will show you one." The Pastor said that he would go. He did go, and he was shown Mr. Johnson—the pious editor of the *Evangelist*, the great advocate of temperance and reform, the distinguished Christian—in that situation. He was tried; he confessed and was deposed.

And you remember the case of Kalloch, of Boston. It must be in your recollection—he excited so much attention at one time for his distinguished oratorical powers—and you remember what his history was.

I have a great many instances of that kind which were furnished to me by gentlemen interested in the subject of this examination. They are instances of the infirmities and faults of Pastors and religionists of high standing in the Church and of high reputations in the community. I do not care to present them all. You all remember the case of Rev. Dr. Magoon—to whom my learned friend Porter and I have often listened with great admiration. He is now the President of Iowa College, a Congregationalist institution. He was licentious, and was deposed. But he afterward repented, confessed, and was restored to the Church, and is now a leading minister in that denomination.

The case of Horace C. Taylor you will also remember. He was one of the chief men at Oberlin. He was charged with seduction; was convicted and imprisoned. He was released and restored to his old position, but fell again.

I am just now furnished with a memorandum to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Fink, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was recently found guilty of adultery with a young sister of his church, and his resignation was accepted. He was a very popular young man, and was termed "the Beecher of the West." He, however, like a man, and Alexander-Hamilton-like, (as the memorandum says,) confessed.

The case of Rev. Augustus Doolittle, (or St. Clair, as he changed his name to,) was at one time on THE NEW-YORK TIMES as a reporter. He did not long retain his connection with the Baptist Church at Hoosick Falls. I had not looked through this memorandum before reading it.

There is a little information upon this subject to be derived from a publication (which has undoubtedly fallen under the observation of my learned friends upon the other side,) by Rev. Mr. Fairfield, the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Mansfield, Ohio. I am not proposing to read, for the purposes of argument, any part of this production of Mr. Fairfield; but I refer to it for the sake of the history which it contains upon this particular subject:

"The writer of these pages was for seventeen years associated with a minister in college work, and for several years of that time was associated with him in the pastorate of a college church. He was an earnest preacher, and was especially gifted in prayer. Three years ago he was accused upon the testimony of a single witness, of criminal intimacy with the wife of one of the deacons of his church. Although at times, for years, there had been hints of scandal, yet not one in a hundred gave the least credence to the story which the witness told. The witness was maltreated and mobbed. The accused denied the charge and asserted his innocence, with the most solemn asseverations that ever fell from human lips. His denials and asseverations were repeated day after day, in the most solemn manner, for three weeks, until at length the 'horrors of hell got hold upon him'—for he believed in a future judgment and in a future retribution—and he then confessed that the charge was true; declaring that nothing but an undoubting belief in an endless hell had saved him from suicide and induced him to confess. For years and years this criminal intimacy had existed, his accomplice sitting before him every Sabbath, and her husband, all unsuspecting, receiving from his hand, each two months, the bread and the cup. Such is the mystery of iniquity. A man may preach with fervor and pray like an angel and yet live the life of a reprobate."

I shall not read further of the personal application of this to Mr. Beecher.

MAN'S DEPRAVITY.

Well, gentlemen, is not the whole history of mankind adverse to this proposition of Mr. Evarts? And is not that necessarily an overthrow of all the teachings of inspiration as well as of experience? Lucifer, the great archangel, fell. Two of the chosen disciples of the Lord living under his immediate influence, exalted, inspired, and controlled by His example, and by the outpourings of His Spirit, fell; one denied the Master and the other betrayed Him. And so, through the long list of examples—all proving the doctrine of man's depravity, his proneness to sin; and through all the examples of social life proving that the highest, the most exalted and honored among men, are not only subject to temptation, but are oftentimes too weak to resist its attack. All the lessons of experience from which we can derive the truth in regard to our own nature, or the nature of our fellows, are opposed to this unsound, corrupting theory.

You all remember the case of the learned doctor, Prof. Webster, of Boston. He was connected with a leading institution in that city, which was a proud rival of the universities of the Old World, and he was one of its most learned and eminent professors, and exalted in the estimation of the cultured society of Boston. Tempted by mercenary motives he murdered Dr. Parkman. He denied his guilt. He was put upon trial; and notwithstanding all the influence of his great character, and all the aid derived from the host of attached friends who gathered about him with devoted fidelity, the jury were satisfied, upon the evidence, of his guilt; and he was convicted and executed. The argument was used then, as it is now, that this man so learned and great, so pure in all his past life, so imbedded in the affections of the community, could not have committed this great crime. No eye saw the crime; no ear heard the cry of the murdered victim. With the coolness and skill of an anatomist, the body of Parkman was by him dissected and burned. It was upon substantial evidence alone this bright and distinguished character yielded to the sternest judgment of the law. Well, you have noticed in the papers but recently the case of Palmer, equally eminent in religious circles, though a business man, devoted to all the ceremonies and duties of religion, so respected and popular that he became the trustee and depository of the fund of the widows and orphans of that community, and the tale comes to us but now that with $350,000 of this trust money he absconded, and but a day or two since was brought back by the hands of the Police. Aye, gentlemen, need you go as far as that. How long is it since, in our midst, one of our most prominent lawyers, a friend and associate of the gentleman upon the other side and myself, who stood renowned, even among an honorable profession, for integrity and honor and honesty, how long is it since he was found to be a defaulter, and his head is hidden in shame and disgrace. And yet we are to be told that because Henry Ward Beecher is great and has rendered noble services to the cause of religion and humanity, because he has been cherished by the reverence and affection of the world, we are yet to be told that he is incapable of sin, and when he is accused and confronted by criminatory proof, that he can yet stand upon this miserable doctrine of incapacity to offense.

BEECHER TO BE JUDGED ON THE EVIDENCE.

If you, fearless of this idea of the immaculateness of this gentleman, if as Mr. Evarts says you must, and as I agree, judge and try him as you would judge and try any other man, as infected with the infirmities of our nature, as bearing with him, if not the inherent and original, yet the actual elements and seeds of sin—if you apply the evidence in this case to the parties as you would apply it to any other case, why what is there left of this defense? If the power of Henry Ward Beecher's name and supposed character is not to overcome all the force of testimony and of the rules of evidence, if you are to decide according to the preponderance of proof, why is there any hesitation in the minds of intelligent and reasoning men as to the inevitable result of the judgment of the law upon the evidence in this case. And if my learned friends loosen themselves for one moment from this theory of exalted character and incapacity for sin, if they confess that Henry Ward Beecher is mortal, subject to temptation, and subject to fall, will they then say to this jury, and to this community that there is not the slightest evidence of the guilt of Henry Ward Beecher. In the article which I read to you the physique of Mr. Beecher is alluded to, but with singular maladroitness I think Mr. Evarts in his argument to you presented the same consideration in these words. Speaking of the condemnation of Mr. Beecher by the outside community, he says:

"Others put it upon what they understood to be the robustness of Mr. Beecher's frame. Well, now, that is a ground to put it upon that it is very difficult to deal with, for we can't deny that he is a man as he presents himself before you, as you have studied his face and seen his figure, and yet over and over again you have seen what professed to be rational examinations of this inquiry that are already made to depend when put to a true analysis of what the argument means on this question of physical strength and temperament."

Well, you will get the idea, I suppose.

"Why, to be sure, that overthrows human virtue, human consideration, education, religion, morality, faith in man and love for man, faith in God and love to God, which overthrows them all."

Well, when these terms of oratory rolled from the lips of my friend Mr. Evarts, they were overpowering. If all these sources of human hope and human reliance were to be overturned by this doctrine that men are differently constituted, they have different force of appetites, they have different severities of temptation—if all these ideas of morality and religion and truth and honor are to be overthrown by that simple sentiment, why, it is terrific; we must abandon it. "Man is an animal, and when you come to deal with the question of the natural propensities, you must treat him as an animal." Well, that is what this doctrine of robustness does; in other words, gentlemen, this scandalous, and, when stated, ridiculous and monstrous, proposition is made, that against the accusation of incontinence there is no defense, in our state of society, except the proof of impotency. Well, gentlemen, nobody has made that proposition that I know of, except Mr. Evarts. Does Mr. Evarts mean to deny that there are varieties of human temperament, that men are differently constructed, that they have different propensities, that they have different degrees of the same passions but changing in each in intensity and virulence? Does he mean to say that all men have the same force of will and the same power of resistance to temptation? Why, he must say that, or else he must admit that, in the varieties of human nature, some men are constituted with a proneness to particular indulgences—to particular vices. And I think I do not avow a doctrine that would be dangerous to the community, when I say that they would be affected with different constitutional tendencies, leading them, in a variety of cases, to the perpetration of particular crimes. Why, in medicine and experience, there are persons who, without any motive, without any sort of temptation, ladies of high degree in everything else, exhibiting all the graces of a true womanhood, healthy, reputable, distinguished matrons of society, and yet who cannot resist the tendency when they come under particular circumstances, in the presence of a single temptation, cannot help stealing. They do steal. The instances are numerous, and they exist now in the City of New-York, and the works of our medical authors and the acknowledged opinion of medical science at once that such examples of human infirmity do exist. And then in the tendency to arson—to burn; in the tendency to kill. All these are maintained not only philosophically and scientifically by the most learned men of the community, but their existence is proved by the clearest examples. Now, the law rejects this, of course, all this, when it is interposed as a shield for criminal offense, and I do not dispute, by any means, the policy of the law. That is not a subject for our discussion here. I only illustrate by that determination of science and by that evidence of examples in addition to the others which I have given you, that all this theory of Mr. Evarts in regard to the common plane of humanity, to the common rule of passionate excitement, to the common level controlling the will and judgment—it is all illusory and vain.

WHAT BEECHER SAYS ABOUT IT.

But what does Mr. Beecher say about it? He is a better judge than I am. Mr. Beecher says:

"I care not to have men come to me and tell their secret courses. I could read it in the skin and in the eye. There is not one single appetite, passion, that has not its natural language, and every undue indulgence of that appetite or passion leaves that natural language more or less stamped upon the skin, upon the features, upon the expression of the face, on the carriage of the body. Pride has its natural language. Mirthfulness and goodness have. Nobody doubts this. So have the passions their natural language. Men think that if they commit their wickedness in secret places or in the night that it is not known. It is known, although no man ever says to him 'Thou art guilty.'"

And again:

"There are very many men so organized that their appetites and their passions predominate with terrific force."

Ah! Mr. Evarts, if we say to you that there is a certain form of constitution, that there is the possession of certain passions and certain appetites as manifested by the exterior development of a man, which are strong and terrific in their impulse toward sin and indulgence, do we say that the charge of incontinence can only be made by the proof of impotency?

Mr. Beecher says again:

"If you have been living a Christian life for twenty-five years, or for thirty years, if you had these strong tendencies organized in you at the beginning they will be there still, no power will eradicate them; where they once existed they are irradicable."

And it is lame philosophy founded upon the known constitution of the man, upon the inherent tendencies of human nature, upon the experiences of the world. Well, Sir, that is from the *Plymouth Church Pulpit*, seventh series of sermons, page 145. The first one was from the eleventh volume, at page 330.

Again, Mr. Beecher says:

"The intellectual and the moral faculties are certainly stronger to-day than ever they were before, but the animal passions of the rest do not seem to have lost any force. Nor do they seem to be under any greater control than they were a thousand or two thousand years ago."

Well, this gentleman, Mr. Beecher, recognizes the truth of the existence of those animal passions developed in the external form which existed in all their original and terrific power, neither abated in force nor better governed to-day than when man was more an animal than now. This is sixth series, page 161. Again:

"Men utter a vast amount of slander against their physical nature, and attempt to repair deficient virtue by maiming their animal passions. These are to be trained, guided, restrained, but never crucified or exterminated."

I do not exactly agree with the application of that term "crucify." They should be crucified; perhaps not externally.

"The lecherous imagination goes to and fro, a robber of purity throughout the universe."

And then he speaks of these great, swollen, bull-necked men:

"Find me prelates and Bishops that have made the world richer than they found it, and I will also find in them a mixture of dross. The malign passions rise and dominate over the higher faculties. There is nothing else that begins to compare in cruelty with the human race. Sharks are merciful, and serpents and lions are angelic, compared with men. Man is the chief monster that the earth ever bred."

And he says of himself:

"I am a man of passions like your own. I know my own estate and my own weaknesses. I shall labor among you with these weaknesses in the time to come."

Now, gentlemen, I should not have alluded to this subject but for its discussion by Mr. Evarts. I am not going to argue or urge against this defendant one single proposition or idea that I do not believe to be just and sound. Whatever may be the constitution of defendant, whatever others may say about his physical development and the indications which his external form gives of the possession of high and intense passions or of particular appetites, I do not urge it as an argument in this court of justice. I believe it would be a disgrace to the administration of the law to charge a man with the idea for an instant of incontinence or adultery upon the theory of his physical constitution. No matter how fierce and torrid the passions of men may be, no matter what may be the tendencies of their appetites, yet, in a man of high character and high culture, fierce as these temptations may be, goading as these appetites may be, there is nevertheless a God-given power of resistance, equal to the force of the temptation, and if Henry Ward Beecher is assailed by any of these forms of constitutional development, or by the overdue strength of any of these appetites, I give him the same credit as a claim for myself, or for you or any other gentleman, of being able to govern himself by the power and the grace which is given to men in the ordinary situations of life. I say, judge him as you would judge any other man, and in no otherwise you will judge him. You will judge of the characters who have been introduced into this case, after a proper examination of their peculiarities, of their characteristics, and their tendencies, and when you are asked by either side to impute a certain motive, and to trace a certain result from that motive, or to take a certain consequence and reason back to the probable motive, you will look at the particular subject to whom the motive is imputed, or from whom the act proceeds, and with your clear and decisive knowledge of the qualities of the act and of the person you will form a wise and just conclusion.

BEECHER ON LOVE.

Well, I have been furnished with some quotations from the writings of Mr. Beecher directed to an expression of his commendable ideas upon the subject of love. I do not see any impropriety in presenting them to your consideration, though for myself I do not reason very strongly from any hypothesis in regard to the speculations or ideas or notions of Mr. Beecher in regard to that subject. But he says:

"To love, I must have something that I can put my arms around." [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Wait a moment, counselor. If this is repeated we shall adjourn. Please to understand that.

Mr. Beach—Now what I think is an improper construction is given to that remark of Mr. Beecher. It does not seem to me to bear any vulgar interpretation. I do not suppose that he meant to inculcate the idea that to love he must actually embrace the object. Why, he loves his God and his Saviour, and he embraces him only in a spiritual embrace. The idea of the closeness of love—the idea that love seeks to cherish, and fondle, and embrace—I see nothing bad in that. I agree to it. But it shows that the man has a perfect idea of the emotion. Well, as illustrative of this impulsive, burning intensity of the constitutional construction of the man, when speaking of St. Paul as sitting in the chair of, I think, Calvin—no, that cannot be—well, at any rate, I have forgotten the particular association, but he was speaking of the occupation of a chair once occupied by a man of eminent and apostolic piety, and he says—it is illustrative of the intense and peculiar mode of expression and feeling belonging to the man—he says,

"It would have made my loins tingle to have sat where he did."

Well, it is an extreme illustration. Very likely it is true that it would have done so. There is an intensity about some natures, an extravagance, a sensibility, an outbreak of feeling—physical, animal feeling—under circumstances which excite the peculiar characteristics of the man, which are inexplicable to those of a more ordinary and less intense and expressive temperament. Well, this, perhaps, expresses the jovial, the jolly, companionable nature of the man when he says,

"There was a time-honored business, handed down to us without a break from the Garden of Eden, of courting and kissing, and that was one of its ordinances."

Well, he did not create any break in the habit. And he says,

"There is no religion without passion;

and that, I think, is true.

"Look at the objections which are made to our hymn-books. Nearly all of our best hymns were thrown out because they were so amorous."

Well, that was a poor objection to them, for the love was directed to a high object. It was spiritual love and spiritual adoration.

"One of the delicacies in this world is that when two souls come together and unite with each other, no one has a right to meddle with them. They are to be left alone."

What? What? "When two souls come together and unite with each other, no one has a right to meddle with them; they should be left alone!" That sounds a little Woodhullish. There is the essence of free love in it—free love as it is understood, not by popular acceptation, but free love as it is taught by the teachers of that school—free love as Theodore Tilton understands it, and free love as Theodore Tilton is not ashamed to-day to communicate it—not that gross and sensual idea of free love which teaches the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes—not that free love or that system of marriage and divorce which inculcates the idea of abandonment of child and a separation of those holy ties and those imperishable duties which grow out of the fact of parentage. These we will talk about hereafter. But two souls once united no one has a right to meddle with, and they are to be left alone! Well, Mr. Beecher undoubtedly meant it—in its true sense! Now, you have the nature of this man; you have his habit of thought; you have his tone of expression; you have his style of rhetoric; you see the man by his writings, and not by the picture that the imagination of my learned friends draw of him, but by his own expressions and revelations, and with those in your hands and your minds you can approach the examination of this evidence, understanding that character and able to judge of the probability of that evidence.

WHO WASTED THE TIME OF THE COURT.

I think it is a pitiful consideration to talk about to this jury in a case of this character, but the charge is so remarkable and so unjust, and the subject has been introduced by our friends upon the subject so repeatedly that I think a suggestion should be made in regard to it. My friend Porter, in the opening of his address was pleased to say that a hundred or a hundred and thirty-five days—whatever it might have been—of your time had been drawn from your business and your ordinary avocations by Mr. Tilton. Well, gentlemen, you cannot but remember the course and the character of the management of this case in the production of evidence on the part of the plaintiff—presenting the documentary proof, giving some evidence in regard to declarations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton as communicated to Mr. Beecher upon the subject of this case. We then gave to you some proof of some schemes and devices which were resorted to by the parties interested for the purpose of preventing a full and scandalous development of this difficulty. It was very legitimate proof. It bore directly upon the issue in this case, and for long and weary days and months the answer given to that proof was only incriminating of the character and the conduct of Tilton and Moulton. Witness after witness was produced to show the supposed indecent and dishonoring connection of Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull. Days and days were occupied in proving that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had made declarations inconsistent with their testimony upon the stand—proof which we admitted, facts which Tilton declared and Moulton declared in their evidence upon the stand. There was no concealment, no denial, of these declarations. They were explained and avoided by the accompanying circumstances. But our friends would not be satisfied. They must be proven in all their detail by the production of the witnesses—honorable and eminent gentlemen—because it was supposed that their production upon the stand, conveying the influence of their high character, might produce a more effectual influence upon the jury than the mere admission of Tilton and Moulton, and the fact that they had made to these various gentlemen these confessions. And so the life of Mr. Tilton for years, in his lecture course, in his associations, in his business efforts, was all traced with the utmost vigilance and particularity for the purpose of spreading before this jury and community everything that was thought to be unfriendly to his standing as a man and a gentleman, and in this examination my friends have occupied as they have and will occupy in the final discussion of this case a large proportion of the time of this court. We submitted to what we consider irrelevant examinations without a murmur. We have never opposed any obstacle to the fullest and deepest examination of this case. Although we have not unnecessarily or improperly occupied the time of this court, nor to any extent in comparison with our friends upon the defense, yet we have been ever urgent for opening the gates of evidence, for unclosing every avenue of truth, for introducing every topic which would lead to the enlightenment of this obscure and interesting question; and we are reproached with it. Well, you can judge, gentlemen, of the merits of the reproach.

MR. BEECHER'S IMPERFECT MEMORY.

And it is said to the discredit of Mr. Moulton that he had a very failing and imperfect memory. My learned friend, Mr. Tracy, set us the example of having counted the number of instances in which Mr. Moulton, emulative of the fame of the joke of *non mi recordo* in the trial of Queen Caroline, answered "I do not know" or "I do not remember." Now, I have handled this little thing, which, as I said to you when I commenced this line of remark, I did not consider a very important question or consideration to be addressed to a jury in this or any other case, but some gentlemen in the office of my friend Judge Morris, in imitation of Mr. Tracy, have examined the evidence of Mr. Beecher. Well, it was not as long as that of Moulton, and yet it appears that Mr. Beecher, in the course of his evidence, answered that he "cannot recall," or "do not recollect," or "cannot say" five hundred and eighty-three times. Well, I believe the grand result in the case of Mr. Moulton was some three hundred and over. But then, in addition to that, there are two hundred and forty-five instances in which Mr. Beecher says "I think," "I presume," "I suppose," and "I do not think;" and then fifty-seven instances in which he says distinctly "I do not know," and the aggregate is eight hundred and ninety-four, and Moulton three hundred and five times. Well, it was deemed a sort of argument against a witness of importance enough to be presented in a written opening, the product of many minds, and reproduced in an edition of 100,000, to be circulated throughout the United States, and if it is of sufficient importance to demand a consideration of that character, I think I shall be justified in presenting to you what would otherwise be a clear triviality, though when you come to consider the testimony of Mr. Beecher hereafter; when you recall with what precision Mr. Beecher recounted in detail and fullness the conversations and the occurrences of the critical periods of this transaction, and how utterly forgetful and incompetent he was when he came to the detail of other events and transactions equally as important, but not so intimately and essentially connected with his theory and this defense, this failure and conflict of recollection excites some little surprise. There is a fixed and immutable theory of this defense, and able as they are, it does not spring from the advisers of Henry Ward Beecher. It was organized by him. Every element of it is shadowed in the statement he made before the Investigating Committee; and in July, 1874, with his large wisdom, with his vast learning, and deep penetration and insight of human character, Henry Ward Beecher devised the theory of his excuse and defense. And in this trial everything has been bent to conformity with that theory. Mr. Beecher has come into this court-room with a perfect understanding not only of the theory and the mode by which it was to be supported by his evidence upon this stand—evidence, I say, by his narration upon that stand—for I do not believe, gentlemen—and I mean to maintain that declaration hereafter—I do not believe that Henry Ward Beecher has given his narrative of this transaction under the solemnity of that obligation which you may have supposed that he invoked.

THE WINSTED SCANDAL.

Well, we are responsible, I suppose, for the evidence which has been given in regard to what is called the Winsted scandal. I do not know what you think of human nature. I do not know what you think of Theodore Tilton, as he has impressed you by his presence, his bearing, and his testimony upon this trial. I do not know what you think of him as you read him through his former life, as developed by the parole evidence and the productions of his heart and brain; but if there is a man upon this jury, under the evidence in this case, who can believe that Theodore Tilton, whatever he may think of him, seduced and betrayed the young girl of seventeen or eighteen years of age, who, in reverent admiration, desired to hear one of his lectures, and was intrusted to his care by his wife—if there is one man upon this jury or in the whole earth who believes that, I do not envy him his nature or his character, because that judgment must be formed upon the inherent baseness of the man who believes it. There is no evidence to justify it. There is no presumption to uphold it. Everything in the circumstances, in the proof, in the nature of the parties, everything surrounding the whole transaction, rejects the impure and the indecent suspicion.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE ABSENCE OF LOVE-LETTERS.

But, says my friend Mr. Evarts, you have not got any love-letters here. How do you prove seduction of Mrs. Tilton by Henry Ward Beecher without producing love-letters? They, says Mr. Evarts, they are the natural accompaniment of this offense; lovers always write love-letters. Well, gentlemen, where have you ever found them submitted evidence in a case of crim. con.? Where have you ever found them evidence in a case of that character where the parties were situated under such circumstances that they had freer communication and the fullest opportunity for the gratification of their most intense love and desires, without any written expression of love? Mr. Beecher was admitted into the freest intimacy into Tilton's household. Why, it is made a cause of accusation and crimination, almost, against Mr. Tilton that he invited Mr. Beecher to visit his house; that he and his wife felt honored and elevated by the association and kindness of Henry Ward Beecher. And my friends speak of it as if that was a sort of excuse for the wrong Mr. Beecher subsequently committed. Why, says Mr. Evarts, Tilton knew what he was; he had heard of these charges against his integrity years before, and you see from the letters of Mrs. Tilton that she knew; she knew that there had been rumors against the moral integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, for she writes it in her letters to her husband, and says to her husband, in substance, "cannot we uplift this degredation, nature, and the man. Can we not be a solace and a comfort and a strength to him? Can we not unite in restoring that sacrificed manhood, and if we can, is it not our duty to do it? And although in our estimation, by his known purposes to us, this man has been divested of his moral grandeur, yet he is a great and a good man, and deserves support and countenance." And it was with this knowledge of the man, and with this theory, this perfect comprehension of the character of Henry Ward Beecher, that this man was introduced to that family, and which forms one of the facts and circumstances which seem to unlock and disclose the mysterious operations of this passion, and the singular and exalted conception which both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton indulged in regard to its course and its effect upon the mutual parties.

TILTON'S SERVANTS HIDDEN AWAY BY BEECHER'S FRIENDS.

And why should there be any love letters! But you don't introduce the servants even. Well, the experience we have had through poor Kate Carey was quite enough. Because she has been assailed with a torrent of vituperation—I can scarcely say that, scarcely say that—she is set aside at once as a liar and a perjurer, without any consideration whatever. And yet you will remember the circumstances under which her testimony became known, as described by herself, to this plaintiff, and the circumstances under which she has been introduced, to be alluded to hereafter. Servants! We go to New-Jersey and we find Mrs. Tilton ahead of us. We go to the various places where the servants scattered from this house can be found, and we find the lady zealots of Plymouth Church ahead of us. No servant is to be got. No servant is to be found. They are in foreign States, beyond our reach, and secluded from our control, and we are reproached with their absence. And when the gentlemen tell us that we don't produce them, I tell them they have hid them. And you can well enough conceive that, with this multitude of arms and these myriads of eyes which Mr. Evarts wished for and found, and with those hands and their pockets full of gold, it is the easiest thing in the world to suppress evidence. But we have had no such power, and no such influences, and no such aids, in the marshalling and production of the evidence of the plaintiff in this case, and my friends know it.

WHERE'S THE PROOF?

Well, my friend Mr. Evarts says you have no proof of circumstances; you have none of those developments, those practical developments, which usually accompany a course of intrigue and ultimate sin. Well, that, of course, disposes of Kate Carey; that, of course, disposes of all the minute circumstances, perhaps not considerable in their separation and individuality, but, collected and concrete, furnish a power of evidence and strength of conviction which always attends the combination of circumstances, testifying all to the same result. This declaration of Mr. Evarts disposes of all of them. Well, you have got no evidence. Well, the confession of Mrs. Tilton, or the accusation of Mrs. Tilton, whatever you may call it, accepted, acted upon, answered by crushing remorse and despair, by the most pathetic outbursts of regret and penitence upon the part of Mr. Beecher, what do they amount to? There is no evidence. And when we get a letter of apology, breathing all over in every line and every word the odor of guilt fastened upon Mr. Beecher, by evidences of authorship and individuality unanswerable, and by oral proof not contradicted by him—you have got no proofs, says Mr. Evarts. When we produce evidence of improper proximity, of circumstances which indicate improper association; when we find Mr. Beecher, by uncontradicted evidence, in the house of Theodore Tilton, in his absence, secluded in the parlor of that house in dangerous proximity, with confessed love, with fair opportunity, and the woman blushing and scarlet, red as the woman described by Hawthorne—you have got no evidence—nothing upon which a jury can act. Confessions! They are nothing. The law won't listen to confessions. The sanctity and the honor of the family and the household cannot be sacrificed upon confessions, and there is no proof in this case, there is nothing upon which a jury can deliberate. We were all wrong, all wrong in entering upon our defense, and spending thirteen days in maintaining it; we ought to have dismissed this case when the plaintiff's evidence was concluded. Well, of course, it is not necessary for me to examine all their branches of evidence, to test by authority the notions of my learned friend in regard to the power of different species of proof which we have introduced to examine, to dissect, to criticise these documents in the light of experience; and taught by our knowledge of human nature, and judging by the greatness and the skill of their author, and see whether there is anything to be found in all this cumulative varieties of proof that shall not only justify you in an examination of this case, but demand from you a verdict in favor of their verity.

At this stage of Mr. Beach's address, Mr. Porter said: "If your Honor please, my friend now proposes to enter upon another branch of the argument, and perhaps it would be convenient to take an adjournment now."

The Court—Is that agreeable to you, Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—If you please, Sir, it is quite immaterial to me. I am ready to go on.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

A HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN.

VISIT OF ITS MANAGERS TO THE COUNTRY BRANCH OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL AT WEST NEW-BRIGHTON—DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY HOME OF 200 POOR CHILDREN.

The managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, situated at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street, on Wednesday paid a visit to the country branch of the institution, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island. The party proceeded to the island by the 10:45 boat, and shortly after 12 o'clock reached the institution, where they were received by Mrs. Du Bois, the resident Directress; Mrs. Dundas, the Matron; and Mrs. Dr. Judson, the Resident Physician. A formal meeting of the Board of Managers was first convened, at which it was resolved to add to the number of inmates of the nursery by admitting during the Summer children of indigent clergymen, authoresses, and literary people generally, whose means and occupations will not permit them to visit the country during the warm weather. This class will receive the benefits of country air and board for from $10 to $12 per month. After adjournment the party proceeded to make an inspection of the various buildings.

The reception-cottage was first visited. In this building, which is a substantial two-story structure, surmounted by an observatory, all children are received on their arrival. A veranda surrounds it on three sides of the ground floor, and French windows admit an abundance of light and air. The office is situated in the rear of this building on the first floor, and the remaining rooms are devoted to the uses of nurses and children. Adjoining this cottage is a smaller building, which is used as a kitchen and dining-room, and next to this is a large, square, pavilion, similar to those used for dancing in some sea-side hotels. This is used as a play-room for the children in pleasant weather, and will accommodate 200 little ones. In this building about that number were assembled in their holiday attire, and on the approach of the visiting party they greeted it with childish glee. After singing several songs the children were regaled with ice-cream and cake, and were subsequently treated to a heartily-appreciated wagon-ride. Each of the cottages were visited in turn, and the admirable management of Mrs. Du Bois was deservedly commended. There are thirteen cottages. The floors in each building are covered with linoleum, which is considered superior to any other covering, as it does not retain moisture. The new maternity-cottage was an object of especial attention. It has accommodations for six inmates, including nurses, and was designed to secure greater quietude for patients with new-born infants. At the conclusion of the tour of inspection the visitors were entertained at lunch. As there were indications of an approaching storm the party then returned to New-York, highly pleased with their visit.

WARM SPRING INDIANS IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday morning three members of the band of Warm Spring Indians who, with their chief, Donald McKay, recently gave a series of theatrical entertainments at the Bowery Theatre, appeared before Mr. Kelloch, Superintendent of the Out-door Poor Relief Bureau of the Department of Charities and Correction, and petitioned to be assisted back to their homes in Oregon. Having been left behind by their companions without money, and possessing but a very limited knowledge of English, they presented a pitiable spectacle of want and destitution. Superintendent Walling, whose attention had been attracted to their condition, has written to Washington, acquainting the proper authorities with the circumstances attending their case, and the desire of the Indians to get back to their homes. Pending the receipt of a reply, they will be cared for in the Colored Home. The names of these unfortunate aborigines are: Capalons, aged twenty-seven years; Stallica, aged forty, and Juno Youmallie, aged twenty-six years. All of them are reported to have rendered valuable service to the Government during the Modoc war.

THE STEVENS INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT

The first annual commencement of the Stevens Institute of Technology will take place in the hall of the institute in Hoboken on Monday evening next. The class which in the Freshman year numbered twenty-four students, numbers but eight now. The names of the members of the graduating class are Valentine Bachman, of Louisville Ky.; James E. Denton, of Hudson City, N. J.; J Hector Fezandie, of New-York City; Theodore F Koezley, of New-York City; Frank Leavitt, of Orange, N. J.; G. F. A. Sorge, of Hoboken; George B. Wall, of Englewood, N. J.; and Yokichi Yamoda, of A.' Miodo, Japan. The exercises will consist of the reading of theses by three of the graduating students, and addresses by Gov. Bedle Profs. Morton and Thurston, and Rev. S. B. Dod Music will be supplied by the Seventh Regiment (National Guard State of New-York) Band

SHIPPING.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

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FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., June 16 | *CHINA......SAT., June 26
*SCYTHIA..WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA......WED., June 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..................Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.........Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE...............THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND..............THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, June 12, 12 M. | Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

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Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

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CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.

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MAIN...............June 19 | ODER................July 3

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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

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WISCONSIN...........................July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

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CALIFORNIA..........sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
VICTORIA............sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

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First-class passage to Fernandina..................$20 00
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Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, June 12

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, June 16

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........................Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........................Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED................TUESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL..June 19
ANDES...July 9

FOR PORT AU PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and MARACAIBO:

ETNA...June 23

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS...July —

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON...............................June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO...June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....7:00 A. M	Tuesday, 8th....11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..12:00 M.
Thursday, 10th...8:30 A M	Thursday, 10th..1:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th.......9:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th.......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 14th....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th.0:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.3:00 P. M.	

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day.

J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,

J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD. } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

GRADING, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, June 15, 1875, for grading, paving, flagging, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., June 14, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A GOOD STABLE suitable for a gentleman's use, with at least five stalls, between Irving place and 7th av., 23d st. and Waverley place, for which a superior place of about eighty acres and improvements, unincumbered, on the Hudson River, with two and a half hours from New-York City, will be given as payment. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A HIGHLY-BRED SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Is 8 years old, blood bay with black points, is guaranteed sound, and was thoroughly broken by the present owner four years ago, having been constantly ridden in his family ever since up the Hudson River. He may be seen at Dickel's Riding School, 39th st. and 5th av.

ARMY WAGONS, BLANKETS, TENTS, McClellan saddles, mules collars, harness, canvas, rubber, waterproof wagon and horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st. near Greenwich.

A MATCHED TEAM CARRIAGE HORSES, perfectly sound, full sixteen hands, eight years, bay, at WM. DRENNEN'S stable, corner 7th av. and 37th st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TWO fine new light single harnesses, first class; also, a light double harness, as good as new. At No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, seven years old; gentle, kind, and sound; has been used for City work for two years; sold for want of use; trial given. Call at No. 325 West 56th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, lap dusters, fly nets, &c. A full line of Summer goods. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:15 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 25, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible]

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM

CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,

TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN OF PROPERTY AND EDUCATION wants work in a business where he can invest some capital and procure an interest or become a partner, upon mutual satisfaction being given and received; state nature and place of business; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

$2,500.—HAT AND GENTS' FURNISHING store; business first class; cause for selling, sickness. For particulars address Box No. 295 Hackettstown, N. J.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CANDY, toy, and variety store for sale. Inquire at No. 437 West 39th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PINE PLAINS HOTEL—IS OPEN FOR SUMMER boarders: Pine Plains is a rich old aristocratic village, with churches, schools, lighted streets, &c.; one hour from Poughkeepsie and three from New-York; near the junction of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and Dutchess and Columbia Railroads; beautiful surrounding country, rich in everything, fine drives, trotting course, trout streams, &c.; Stissing Mountain, and the three lakes at its foot, close by the village, furnish fine rambles, hunting, boating, and fishing; garden, farm, and livery stable attached; full good country board; terms very moderate. Address C. KETTERER, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for

INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH

and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL,

ACCESSIBLE BY

FIFTY TRAINS—TIME THIRTY MINUTES.

Enlarged and refurnished, now open. Large, airy rooms; location rural, high, and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy, excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties; Sunday trains.

Circulars and photographs at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

TROUT! TROUT! TROUT!

"MAPLE GROVE."

Best family and transient board, $7 per week. Large rooms, hot and cold baths, fine drives, pure air, mountain scenery, and trout in the famous Neversink, only five hours from New-York by Oswego Midland Railroad. Good accommodations for keeping horses. Address

ALEXANDER HERRON, Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT BAY,

RHODE ISLAND.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport.

Address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

PORT JEFFERSON HOTEL, PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND, H. W. SWEZEY, Proprietor.—A few good boarders can be entertained here at satisfactory prices; the comfort and enjoyment of guests chiefly considered; an ample and excellent table, nice rooms and beds, pleasant parlors, with piano and organ, abundant sailing, rowing, fishing, bathing, and driving; beautiful bay and Long Island Sound seen from the windows; delightful walks and charming and varied scenery; billiards and livery stable.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty trains daily; fare 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms with excellent table; terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, new open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

See HOME JOURNAL, with the extra sheet, just out.

A NEW LIST.

Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations.

Price 7 cents. MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park place

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.

D. S. HAMMOND.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

THE CLARENDON, facing the Ocean. A first-class private Summer boarding-house; especial accommodations for families. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 48 West 15th st.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL, COLD SPRING, LONG ISLAND.—Boats and bathing-houses free to guests; new house; new furniture; no mosquitos; excellent hotel board at ordinary farm prices. J. BANVARD, proprietor. Inquire on steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open to guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 1.—Central location; fine bathing beach; furnished in first-class style. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager. Late Howland's Hotel.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.

GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.

LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.

IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.

BATHING SHOES, 50c.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD CARPET of fifty yards; cost $150; will sell for $100, or exchange for solitaire diamond of like value. Address B. A. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; every accommodation; near Grand Central Depot; good reference required. Address F. EINAN, Croton Market, East 42d st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place. Parlor floor en suite or separate, and square room; modern conveniences; splendidly furnished; house genteel; Summer prices; references.

NO. 61 JANE ST.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms on second floor, together or separate, to gentlemen; pleasant location; convenient to Bleecker st., 8th av., and Elevated Railroads.

SECOND FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, rooms, en suite or singly, in adjoining house, No. 108. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite, transient or permanent; terms reasonable.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished room on second floor, with connecting bath; also, one on third floor. Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms in a very desirable location, with or without board, at Summer prices. Inquire of D. L. S. BROWN, New-York College of Phonography, No. 737 Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suit and single rooms to families and gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

TO LET BY THE YEAR—A COOL, WELL-furnished bedroom, 18x20, fronting south, in Association Building, 23d st. and 4th av. Apply by letter to H. T. LE., No 9 Pine st.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE, FRONTING Washington square.—Several rooms, with uniformly good table; families and single gentlemen; location first-class, and low rates for season.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and 31st st. Parties remaining in the City will find elegant rooms, with all modern improvements, at Summer prices.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two connecting rooms, with or without board; house and table first-class; reference required; front basement to let for doctor's office.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET, with board.

BOARDING.—NO. 58 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No 155 Madison av., at moderate rates, for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY rooms to let, with or without board; physician's office.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, double and single, with first-class board; references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD AMONG the hills of Dutchess County; very healthy location for invalids; price, $6 to $7 per week; near the railroad; but four hours' ride from City. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES B. DEYO, Salt Point, Dutchess County, N. Y.

City references—Mr. Jules Glaentzer, No. 52 West 32d st.; Mr. John W. Onderdonk, No. 529 6th av.; Mrs. L. D. Blake, No. 16 East 55th st.; Mr. Elias H. Underhill, No. 235 East 27th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

NEAR THE SOUND.—LARGE, ELEGANT PRIVATE house, with modern conveniences; thirty-eight miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, six minutes from depot; magnificent location; extensive grounds and shade; location, house, &c., unsurpassed; best references. C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY OF three adults, three children, and servant; youngest child six years; a farm-house preferred where there are no other boarders, and within one hour of the City; good rooms and good table required. Address for three days, giving terms and location, G. W., Box No. 244 New-York Post Office.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; rooms, large, high, and airy; piazza; surrounding scenery beautiful; good board, $8 per week. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD AT DR. H. Bent's, in Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.; stabling if desired; twenty-five miles from the City of New-York; reference, Messrs. Coolidge & Adams, No. 108 John st. Address Dr. H. BENT, Purchase Post Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Commanding fine view of river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. CARPENTER, Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED FOR EIGHT PERSONS, at a farm-house not over two miles from depot at Morristown, N. J.; terms must be moderate. Address Family, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURNISHED parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD among the mountains or by the sea; also furnished cottages. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER AT MONTROSE. Address Box No. 416 Orange, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPRENTICES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction wish to apprentice, to reputable parties, the boys and girls under their charge.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN—A MEDICAL MANipulator and electrician—to take charge of an invalid traveling for the Summer; reference from eminent physicians. Address MEDICAL, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS in Green-Wood for sale, containing 378 superficial feet. Address H. STENGEL, No. 59 Maiden lane.

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FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.

One of the above is a moon-face clock.

Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. B. H. D'AVIGDOR HAS BEEN ADMITted as a partner in our gold department from this date. E. S. MUNROE & CO.,

No. 1 Broad st., corner Wall st., Drexel Building.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

Oil Paintings and Water Colors now on free exhibition, DAY and EVENING, at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

No. 82 5th av.,

to be sold on

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,

June 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTISTRY.—Competition defied. D. WAIT, SR., at old stand, No. 45 East 23d st., near 4th av., makes good rubber, and rose pearl sets at $10 and $12; gold and platinum, $40; gold fillings, $2 upward; hard and soft fillings, $1 and $2; extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth, when more than one.

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THE SONGS OF UNION COLLEGE, elegantly bound in cloth, $1 75. Copies mailed.

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VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

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GREAT SUCCESS of HARRIGAN AND HART, Who appear EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES in FOUR OF THEIR GREAT ORIGINAL SKETCHES. MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS, OLD UNCLE PETE, and THE DONOVANS.

MONDAY, June 14, THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE will appear for the first time in this City in their astounding performances.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......................................Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL.

BROOKLYN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last performance of Mr. RIGNOLD IN AMERICA AS AMOS CLARK, FRIDAY EVENING, June 11.

Box-office now open.

N. B.—Mr Charles R. Thorne, Jr., claims an American right in this play, which the counsel of Mr. Rignold, however, do not concede; but leaving these rights for any future adjustment, we have obtained from Mr. Thorne a kind concession to have the performance amicably proceed, considering that it is for a charitable purpose.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante. La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

THE GREAT SENSATION EVERY EVENING AT 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......................................Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE. IMMENSE HIT.

BENEFIT OF FRANK MORDAUNT. Three glorious plays, METAMORA, OUTLAW OF TIPPERARY, and PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. SATURDAY MATINEE.

GRAND PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING MATCH,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

Under auspices of the Literary Society.

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

BANJO, GUITAR, SONG AND DANCE, jig, and clog dancing taught by HENRY C. DOBSON, No. 340 Bowery. Fine patent banjos, from $5 to $50.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS

For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.

From NEW-YORK to NEW-HAVEN, on TUESDAY, June 15, 1875, and return same day, the large, swift, and magnificent steamer MAGENTA; returning, reach New-York about 7 P. M. Hitchcliff's celebrated band will furnish military and quadrille music. A rare opportunity is offered for visiting the Queen City of New-England and spending a day upon Long Island Sound on board one of the largest and finest steamers of the entire New-York fleet. This is the finest excursion offered this season. It will include the scenery on the East River and Long Island Sound. No better time of the year could be had for pleasure. Refreshments of all kinds on board at reasonable rates. Steamer leaves as follows: 23d st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:45 A. M.; 23d st., East River, 10 A. M.

Tickets for round trip, $1. Children, half price.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinee. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each way at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF.

The staunch, newly-furnished, and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY, leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) Pier No. 27 East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Also on Saturdays at 7 P. M.; touches at South 6th st., Brooklyn, and 33d st., East River, each way, making direct trips; time, ninety minutes; fare, 30 cents each way.

Sea Cliff House open for guests; beautiful cottage and tenting homes; fine drives, boating and fishing; most desirable Summer resort near New-York.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach, SUNDAY, June 13, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., North River, 8:20 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:15 A. M.; Peck slip, East River, 9:25 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Good refreshments on board. Also, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. John Lynch, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.

J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE—Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Maiden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

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A TEACHER (MODERN LANGUAGES and drawing) of a well known school, wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor with a first-class family. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001 New-York.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HAVING superior references, desires to make engagements for the summer and Fall as visiting governess. Address Miss M. F. B., Box No. 320, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment during the Summer as governess; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address Miss V., Post Office Box No. 4,053.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHING IN A PRIVATE school in the City, (where she can be seen from 9 to 2:30,) wishes teaching for the Summer, or some position of trust. Call or address No. 102 West 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30

SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE

BIG

BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

172D TO 180TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

SEASON CLOSES JUNE 15,

and although the success of this great play is UNABATED, its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others. Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorne. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, AT 1:30, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

**On Tuesday evening, June 15, the CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON and the 180th PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS, the Theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

☞ The regular season for 1875-76 at this Theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present GREAT STOCK COMPANY has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success ROSE MICHEL, the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the AUTHOR.

**Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the Box Office.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE "BREAD AND BEEF HOUSE" FUND FOR A COUNTRY HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN will be held in the Sunday-school room of the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., west of 6th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Music, &c., with refreshments. Admission, 50 cents.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME for Incurables will be held at the Home, Fordham, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Annual meeting of the society at 3. Friends of the institution cordially invited to attend. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

BENJ. H. FIELD, President.

H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875, AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY....	5th June.	SATURDAY....	12th June.
TUESDAY....	8th June.	TUESDAY....	15th June.
THURSDAY....	10th June.	THURSDAY....	17th June.
SATURDAY....	19th June.		

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash during this Month.* Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU

Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.

E. TOURJEE, Manager, Music Hall, Boston.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—PRIVATE FAMILY leaving City will sell for immediate cash magnificent 7⅓-octave four round-cornered rosewood piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $275. Stool, cover, music-stand. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City. Box for piano.

A SPLENDID ORGAN WITH TEN STOPS, but little used, at a great sacrifice for cash; also one with four stops for $65, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,991. Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, both of New-York City, in said District, duly declared Bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, A. D., 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekmanstreet, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of May, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lorenzo D. Roudebush, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the twenty-eighth day of June, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1875.

je4-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM TOBIAS and ARTHUR N. CLARKE, carrying on business under the firm name of Tobias and Clarke, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James J. Lawler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of July, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ninth day of June, 1875.

ju11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALBERT T. LUM, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 214—THREE SHARES Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, in name of Catharine W. Jarman. Application has been made to the company to issue new certificate.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK, BELONGING TO A. E. GWYNNE, on North River Savings Bank. Please return to No. 24 West 33d st.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY OF THE JEROME PARK MEETING.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT — FAITHLESS WINS THE JUVENILE STAKE— THE RACE OF MILE HEATS TAKEN EASILY BY SPRINGBOK—THE ONE MILE AND A HALF RACE AND THE ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH RACE WON BY SCRATCH AND MATADOR RESPECTIVELY—MADGE'S REMARKABLE DEFEAT — BULLET BEATS TROUBLE IN THE STEEPLE-CHASE MATCH.

With fine weather and good racing the third day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club passed in a most successful manner. Although it was considered an "off day" by professional turfmen, the public generally saw an appreciable amount of entertainment offered by the programme and accordingly visited Jerome Park in thousands. There was not the large crowd of the preceding days and the club-house did not present the brilliant appearance usual on great occasions, but still the spectators could not have numbered less than 5,000. The rain of Wednesday had beaten down the dust on the roads, and the drive to the course was a pleasure not often vouchsafed to equestrians at this season of the year. The track was in superb order, and the five races on the programme were run off without delay. The first race was the Juvenile Stake, which brought out twelve high-bred youngsters, and was won easily by Mr. Lorillard's Faithless, who proved herself to be a real clipper. She won by eight lengths, without an effort, in fifty seconds—a half second faster than the race was run in last year by Meco. Mr. Lorillard was warmly congratulated on his victory, as he has been very unfortunate with his horses this year. The second race of mile heats was won by Springbok, as generally expected, although old Spindrift ran him hard in the first heat. The third race was a very exciting affair. It was a dash of a mile and a half, and Scratch defeated Madge after a fine struggle. It was a great fall for the McDaniel party, and the backers of Scratch, who had taken the long odds, were jubilant. The successive and easy victories of the favorites during the meeting had grown wearisome. Both the favorites were beaten in the succeeding races, which caused the liveliest interest in them. The victory of Matador in the three-year-old race was foreshadowed by his running in the Withers Stakes, yet Gyptis was a strong favorite because of her performances in the West. The great steeple-chase match between Bullet and Trouble finished an excellent day's sport, and the victory of the former was a surprise. Each of them carried 150 pounds and ran the course in 4:18½. Last Fall Trouble carried eight pounds more than he did yesterday, and ran the course in half a second less time. The particulars of the several events are given below.

THE JUVENILE STAKE.

The first event on the card was the Juvenile Stake for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $500 added. It was the second renewal of the stake and closed with thirty-one nominations. Fourteen of the youngsters were upon the card as starters, viz.: August Belmont's Freebooter and Clematis, Lawrence & Lorillard's br. f. Kitten, R. W. Cameron's imported b. f. Faverdale, John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, by imported Leamington, out of Felicity; J. R. Garland's ch. c. Warlock, D. McDaniel & Co.'s blk. f., by Brown Dick, out of Nubia; Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Lorna Doone, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Waco and b. c. Pastor, H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Bryan, and James A. Grimstead's ch. c. Knapsack. All except Kitten and Knapsack faced the starter. Mr. Lorillard considered the stake at the mercy of his filly, and backed her very strongly, in which proceeding he was followed by the friends of the stable. The result certainly justified Mr. Lorillard's confidence. The pools brought the following figures:

Lorillard	$400	$400
Belmont	165	260
Puryear	100	110
Cameron	80	50
Donahue	45	35
Garland	50	55
Harney	40	45
Grinstead	30	35
Chamberlin	30	25
McDaniel	25	25
McGrath	35	25
Total	$1,000	$1,065

When Warlock came upon the track the first thing he did was to raise himself on his fore legs and throw his jockey over his head, the boy turning a complete summersault without injury, and the colt ran up and down the stretch, and was finally captured in the upper field. The youngsters were started on the new course, and after one break away the flag fell, with Faithless in the lead and the others pretty well together. When they turned into the homestretch Faithless was a length in front of Waco, Warlock third, and Freebooter in the act of passing him. Bryan was the last of the lot. As they came up the homestretch Faithless was running easy, while all the others were whipping. It was a one-sided race, for Faithless came away at every stride, and won the stake by eight lengths in the easiest manner possible. Freebooter was second, two lengths ahead of Warlock third, Waco fourth, all the others pulling up.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Juvenile Stake, for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed 1st March; half a mile. Thirty-one nominations—value to winners, $2,450.

P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, by imported Leamington, out of Felicity, by imported Eclipse. Sparling. 1
A. Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imported Felucca, by Buccaneer. Ford 2
J. R. Garland's ch. c. Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine, by imported Yorkshire. Donahue 3
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Waco, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, by Censor; 1¾ pounds overweight. Feakes 0
A. Belmont's ch. c. Clematis, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fleur des Champs, by Newminster. Evans. 0
R. W. Cameron's imp. b. f. Faverdale, by The Palmer, out of Georgiana, by Touchstone. Sayers 0
John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, by Vandal. Black 0
D. McDaniel's blk. f., by Brown Dick, out of Nubia, by imp. Albion. W. Clark 0
Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, by Narragansett, out of Chignon. M. Lewis 0
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Lorna Doone, by Jack Malone, out of Queen of the West. Scott 0
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Bryan, by Blarneystone, out of Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe. W. Henry 0
Thomas Puryear's b. c. Pastor, by Narragansett, out of Pastor, by Revenue. Rhodes 0
Time—50 seconds.

WINNERS OF THE JUVENILE STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1874	Meco.	Narragansett.	32	15	0:50½
1875	Faithless.	Imp. Leamington.	31	12	0:50

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race on the card was the $700 purse, mile heats, for all ages, which had the following five entries: Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Springbok, 5 years; Samuel J. Salyer's br. c. Bill Bruce, 3 years; and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years. When the judges summoned them to the track the latter did not appear. Springbok, of course, was a great favorite over the field.

FIRST HEAT.—The flag fell to a good start, and Spindrift immediately went to the front, with Bill Bruce second, the other two together. As they went round the turn Spindrift took a decided lead, and passed the quarter-pole two lengths before Bill Bruce, while Bigfellow and Springbok were together, the latter waiting. As they ran under the club-house hill, Spindrift still held his lead of two lengths, Bill Bruce still second, a length before Springbok, who left the company of Bigfellow, and began to move up. As they were going out of sight Springbok was seen to close upon Bill Bruce. Reappearing on the lower turn, Spindrift still held his lead, and was running at a very fast pace, but Springbok, who was in the second place, was in hand and leading Bill Bruce half a length. When they turned into the homestretch Springbok was given his head, and he rapidly approached Spindrift, and finally headed him. They ran for a short distance together, but the pace was too strong for the old horse, as he went back under the whip, and Springbok won easily by four lengths in 1:44¼; Spindrift second, six lengths before Bill Bruce, who was three lengths ahead of Bigfellow.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting. After one false start, they were sent away, with Springbok in the lead, which he kept easily to the end, winning by five lengths in 1:46¼, Spindrift second, three lengths before Bigfellow, third, and Bill Bruce fourth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700, for all ages, mile heats.

D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok 5 years, by imported Australian, out of Hester; 114 lb. Hennessy 1 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 118 lb. Evans 2 2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, by Mahomet, 104 pounds. W. Walker 4 3
Samuel J. Salyer's br. c. Bill Bruce, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Aurora Raby, 90 pounds. Richardson 3 4
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite .... dr.
Time—1:44¼, 1:46¼.

THE MILE AND A HALF RACE.

The next event was a dash of a mile and a half, with only two entries, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge and Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, both four-year olds. Although there were but these two entries, the contest proved the most exciting of the day. People began to ask each other whether McDaniel was going to carry off the majority of the purses with Springbok and Madge, and it certainly looked as if this was to be the case. To the surprise of everybody, however, Scratch defeated the great filly, and the spell was broken. The followers of the McDaniel colors dropped heavily, and those who had taken the great odds were correspondingly jubilant. The pools were run up to five and six hundred dollars on Madge, while Scratch brought $50.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started on the new course beyond the south field. When the flag fell, Scratch darted to the front and Madge was pulled in behind him to make a waiting race. They came up the homestretch at a moderate pace, and Scratch passed the judges' stand two lengths in the lead, which he maintained round the turn. Scratch turned up the stretch with his lead, and Hennessy began to ride Madge, and closed rapidly, but could not reach the head of Scratch. Madge now began to give way, and Hennessy plied the lash. The filly responded, but Scratch kept to the front, and won the race by half a length in 2:47. The enthusiasm at this result was unbounded, and Scratch and his rider were lustily cheered as they returned to the weighing stands.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; maidens allowed, if 4 years old, 7 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 12 pounds, one mile and a half.

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 108 pounds. Evans 1
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 105 pounds. Hennessy 2
Time—2:47.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH RACE.

The fourth race of the day was a dash of mile and an eighth, for three-year olds, with allowances for maidens, which had the following entries: Doswell & Cammack's b. c. Consignee, P. Lorillard's ch f. Springlet, Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis, A. Belmont's b. c. Matador, John F. Chamberlain's ch. c. Lord Zetland, J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Phœbe Mayflower, and D. D. Withers' b. f. Tattoo. Gyptis, who had run so well in the West, was regarded with great favor, especially by the Western turfmen, and she was a hot favorite. The pools were as follows:

Gyptis	$200	$650
Matador	150	520
Tattoo	150	530
Springlet	100	320
Consignee	100	260
Lord Zetland	85	
Phœbe Mayflower	85	
Total	$870	$2,280

When they got under way, Phœbe Mayflower ran out to the lead, followed by Tattoo and Consignee, and they passed the stand in that order. As they went round the turn Tattoo ran up to and collared Phœbe Mayflower, and the pair thus yoked left Consignee two lengths behind them. Two lengths behind the latter was Matador, with Springlet and Lord Zetland following head and head, and Gyptis in the rear, but gaining. As they came round the turn to the three-quarter pole, Mayflower subsided and Consignee rushed up to the second place, Matador being clear to the front. Hughes in the meantime urged Lord Zetland, and he was looking dangerous as they came up the stretch. Evans kept Matador to his work, and at the furlong pole he was three-quarters of a length in advance of Consignee. Lord Zetland came up on the outside very fast, but he very soon fell back at the pace, and Matador had only to beat Consignee, which he did very handsomely by a length in 2:02. Consignee was two lengths before Lord Zetland third, Springlet fourth, Phœbe Mayflower fifth, Tattoo sixth, and Gyptis seventh.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds; fillies to carry 105 pounds; maidens allowed three pounds; one mile and an eighth; seven starters; all maidens.

A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of imp. Nonpareil, by Kingston. Evans 1
Doswell & Cammack's b. c. Consignee, by Lexington, out of imp. Cairn Gorme, by Cotherstone. Spencer. 2
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, by imp. Glencoe. Hughes. 3
P. Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington. Sparling 4
James A. Grinstead's b. f. Phœbe Mayflower, by imp. Phaeton, out of imp. Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit, Holloway 5
D. D. Withers' b. f. Tattoo, by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia, by Rataplan. Donohue 6
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis, by Australian, out of Mazurka, by Lexington. Walker 7
Time—2:02.

THE STEEPLECHASE MATCH.

The closing contest was the steeplechase match, for $2,500 a side, between A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble and Messrs. Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, each to carry 150 pounds. These two noted steeplechasers had often entertained the public, and there was a strong feeling of rivalry between the respective stables. Both the horses had been victorious, particularly Trouble, who had given weight and had beaten good fields. The betting at first was largely in favor of Trouble, but just before the start the backers of Bullet gained courage and bid strongly. The rates were as follows:

Trouble	$310	$500	$525
Bullet	270	265	500

The race was over the regular course, and they were started from the usual place, between the tracks under the Club-house bluffs. They were off together when the flag fell, but Bullet immediately went to the front and took the first hurdle four lengths before Trouble, both striking it as they went over. Trouble closed up, and the second jump in the north field was well taken, with Bullet in the van. Making a curve, they made the fourth and fifth obstacles very cleanly, and shaped their course toward the hill again, under which was a hurdle which Bullet got over a length in the lead. They now ran into the south field and took a hedge together, when Trouble assumed the lead, and was over the seventh jump a length in front, and at the eighth obstruction he was two lengths before Bullet. They now came up parallel with the homestretch, and this side of the furlong pole took a hedge, and then braced themselves for the water jump in front of the grand stand. Both took it beautifully, Trouble being a length in front. They recovered rapidly, and ran into the track and ascended the hill north of the grand stand, Trouble still leading a length. They came over the wall on the hill, and then Bullet came to the front, and jumped the second wall in the north field a length before his competitor. Again they went in the direction of the club-house hill, and took the hurdle, Bullet knocking off the top rail. He was now leading two lengths, but, running into the south field, Trouble closed up. Making another jump they entered the regular course on the lower turn, and Bullet led his competitor three lengths. As they came up the stretch Trouble was urged at his best and gained upon Bullet, the latter going over the last hurdle with a length the best of it. Trouble now received the whip and responded gamely, but Bullet was too much for him and won the race by a length in 4:18½.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeple-chase match; $2,500 aside.

Lawrence & Loriliard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner; 150 pounds. Hyland 1
A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald; 150 pounds 2
Time—4:18½.

SECOND SPRING MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The second Spring meeting at Deerfoot Driving Park opened yesterday, having been postponed from the day previous owing to the heavy rain-storm. The attendance was small, there being less than 1,000 people present, including those directly interested in the races. The weather was warm, and the track was somewhat heavy from the recent rain. The races were two in number. The first was for 3:20 class, in harness, for a purse of $200; $115 to first, $65 to second, and $20 to third. The second was for 2:38 class, the conditions and amount of the purse being similar. There were twenty entries in the first race, but of this number only eleven were started. At 3:45 P. M. the horses got off after four unsuccessful attempts. R. H. Atkin's ch. g. Silvertail, was the favorite, and fully sustained the confidence placed in him by his backers in the first heat, but was closely followed by L. C. Whalon's b. m., Safety, which won the second heat. Silvertail recovered, however, and won the third and fourth heats, and took first rank. Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:41. Safety was accorded second, and A. C. Whitson's b. g. Jim, thirdd money. The second race, open to 2:38 class, was commenced at the close of the second heat of the first race. There were only five entries. William Nolan's blk. g. Bill Nolan was the favorite in betting, but disappointed everybody by coming in last. W. S. Thom's gr. g. Henry Miller won the first money in three consecutive heats. Time—2:40, 2:41, 2:40½. B. C. Floyd's b. g. Dan Ford won the second, and E. H. Heard's b. m. Sarah Jane the third place.

THE ASCOT RACES.

THIRD DAY—THE GOLD CUP WON BY DONCASTER, AND THE ST. JAMES' PALACE STAKES A DEAD HEAT BETWEEN BAY OF NAPLES AND CRAIG MILLAR.

LONDON, June 10.—There was a brilliant attendance at Ascot Heath to-day to witness the races, notwithstanding that the weather was showery. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Sultan of Zanzibar and suite. Of the seven races on the programme, the most notable were the Gold Cup race for three-year olds and upward, and the St. James' Palace stakes, for three-year olds.

The Gold Cup closed with twenty-eight subscribers, five of which only came to the post, the favorite being Mr. Merry's Doncaster, the Derby winner of 1873. The betting against the favorite was even up, and he justified the confidence of his backers by winning the race. Lord Aylesbury's Aventurière who won the Cesarewitch Stakes in 1873, was rated at ten to one before the start, and came in second. Count Lagrange's b. c. Nougat, against whom three to one was laid, took the third place. The following is a summary of the race:

THE GOLD CUP—Value 500 sovereigns; given from the fund, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each; the second received 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; three-year olds to carry 103 pounds; four-year olds, 122 pounds; five-year olds, 129 pounds; six-year olds and aged, 131 pounds; maidens and geldings allowed 3 pounds; to start at the cup-post and go once round, about two miles and a half.

Mr. Merry's ch. h. Doncaster, 5 years, by Stockwell, dam Marigold, 129 pounds 1
Lord Aylesbury's b. f. Aventurière, 4 years, by Adventurer, dam Cantine, 122 pounds 2
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Nougat, 3 years, by Consul, dam Nebuleuse, 103 pounds 3

The St. James Palace Stakes resulted in a dead heat between Mr. Cartwright's Bay of Naples and Mr. Crawford's Craig Millar, Lord Falmouth's Garterly Bell coming in third. The betting before the start was seven to four on the Bay of Naples, and three to one each against Craig Millar and Garterly Bell.

SUMMARY.

ST. JAMES' PALACE STAKES, 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, three-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 119 pounds; maidens allowed 7 pounds; the second received back his stake. The old mile.

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. The Bay of Naples, by Macaroni, dam Fairwater 0
Mr. W. S. Crawford's ch. c. Craig Millar, by Blair Athol, dam Miss Roland 0
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Garterly Bell, by Blair Athol, dam Silverhair 3

BLOODED HORSES.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT THORNDALE YESTERDAY—THE ANIMALS DISPOSED OF AND THE PRICES OBTAINED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLBROOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

There was an extensive sale of blooded and trotting stock at Thorndale, near this station, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, yesterday. Thorndale is the property of Mr. Edwin Thorne, well known among horsemen and stock-breeders generally. There was quite a number of horsemen in attendance, and if the prices paid for the blooded animals seem low the situation must be ascribed to the "panic," or hard times. The auctioneer was Major C. W. Barker, and the sale commenced at 1 P. M., and closed with the following result, terms cash:

BROOD MARES.

Country Lass, 15¾ hands, foaled 1869, sired by Country Gentleman, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Mambrino Lass; sold to Eugene Ham for $275.

Brinckerhoff Maid, 15½ hands, sired by Highland Patchen, first dam by Henry Clay; sold to G. W. Robbingbush for $200.

Primrose, 15¾ hands, foaled 1866, first dam Daisy, by Napoleon; sold to G. W. Robbingbush for $250.

Ulster Queen, 15¾ hands, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam by Thomas Jefferson; sold to Mr. Kettridge for $250.

Evelena, 16 hands, foaled 1866, sired by Hitchcock's Ashland, by Mambrino Chief, in foal to Thorndale; sold to Mr. Kittridge for $250.

Black Star, foaled in 1857, sired by Seely's American Star; sold to J. C. Kellogg for $100.

Gipsy Queen, 15¼ hands, sired by McCracken's Black Donald, first dam by Pilot, Jr.; sold to Samuel Irwin for $280.

Dolly, a bay foaled 1857, sired by Hector, dam of the stallion Manhattan; sold to Mr. Irwin for $50.

Queen, 15½ hands, foaled 1866, sired by Volunteer, first dam Dolly; sold to Leander Clark for $215.

Silence, 15¼ hands, foaled 1865, sired by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, (record, 2:14;) sold to G. W. Robbingbush for $425.

Jubilee, 15¼ hands, foaled in 1866, sired by Relf's Mambrino Pilot; sold to Mr. Harris for $250.

Young Gipsy, 15 hands, sired by Relf's Mambrino Pilot, first dam, Gipsy; sold to Mr. Backman for $125.

Joan d'Arce, 15½ hands, sired by Alexander's Abdallah, due to foal Aug. 11 to Thorndale; sold to Mr. Backman for $140.

No. 14, a bay 15½ hands, foaled 1869, sired by Manhattan, first dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief; sold to Mr. Swan for $160.

Barbara, foaled 1867, sired by Manhattan, first dam bred by McDaniel by Operator; sold for $150.

STALLIONS.

No. 1, a bay 15¼ hands, foaled 1867, sired by Manhattan, first dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief; sold to Mr. Irwin for $110.

Criterion, a bay, nigh hind ankle white, foaled 1874, sired by Thorndale, dam Dolly; sold to Mr. Willett for $95.

Critic, a bay, nigh hind ankle white, foaled 1872, sired by Thorndale; sold to Mr. Irwin for $160.

Nimrod, foaled 1867, full brother to Manhattan; sold to H. H. Brundage for $375.

ROADSTERS, COLTS, AND FILLIES.

Leonora, 15¾ hands, foaled 1866, sired by Manhattan, dam by American Star; sold to Mr. Willett, for $50.

Joe, brown gelding, foaled 1870, sired by Tallman's Mambrino, first dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; sold to Mr. Butts for $90.

Urania, bay mare, 15½ hands, foaled 1869, sired by Sentinel, first dam Lady Lightfoot; sold to S. Thorn for $210.

Kentucky Girl, foaled 1870, sired by Country Gentleman, first dam Fanny Craig; sold to S. Thorn, price not stated.

Golden Farmer, foaled 1871, sired by Country Gentleman, first dam Leila, (the dam of Enigma;) sold to B. Kettridge for $155.

Narcotic, bay filly, foaled 1872, sired by Nicotine, by Clark Chief, first dam St. Lawrence Maid; sold to Mr. Lawson for $135.

No. 8, a bay filly, foaled 1871, sired by Manhattan, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; sold to E. Butts for $70.

No. 9, bay filly, foaled 1873, sired by Thorndale, first dam by Bellbrino, by Mambrino, by imported Bellfounder; sold to B. Kettridge for $100.

No. 10, bay colt, 15 hands, foaled 1871, sired by Thorndale, and first dam Dolly; sold to Mr. Swart for $150.

No. 11, bay filly, foaled 1871, sired by Manhattan, first dam Black Star.

No. 12, bay filly, foaled 1872, sired by Manhattan, first dam Sorrell Star; sold to Mr. Butler for $160.

No. 13, bay filly, foaled 1872, sired by Thorndale, first dam Dolly; withdrawn.

No. 14, brown filly, foaled 1874, sired by Sportsman, full brother to Enigma, first dam by Major Low; sold to Mr. Buckman for $50.

No. 15, bay filly, foaled 1872, sired by a son of D. B. Haight's Goldsmith, dam by the Husted horse; sold to John A. Jackson for $60.

No. 16, black gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1867, sired by Manhattan, dam by Seeley's American Star; withdrawn.

No. 17, black gelding, 15½ hands, foaled 1869, sired by Manhattan, dam Seeley's American Star; sold to C. Harrison for $175.

No. 18, bay filly, foaled 1870, sired by Hamlet; sold to Mr. Swan for $165.

Red Oak, 15½ hands, foaled 1870, sired by Grinsted's Patchen, first dam Roebuck mare; sold to Mr. Kettridge for $175.

At an interval during the sale Mr. Edwin Thorne regaled his visitors with a collation. Horsemen say the prices paid were very small when the value of the blooded stock is taken into consideration.

SWEENY PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Warrants of attachment against the property of Peter B. Sweeny and James M. Sweeny, situated in Westchester County, were placed in the hands of Sheriff Carpenter, of that county, last Friday. The property has been duly attached, and inventories and appraisals of it, made by Messrs. Charles E. Johnson and John T. Underhill, were filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of New-York County. The property of Peter B. Sweeny in West Chester, attached by Sheriff Carpenter, is described as follows: "Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Union avenue, West Chester, distant 127 feet westerly from the westerly side of the public road leading from Harlem Bridge to New-Rochelle; thence running northerly and parallel to the public road aforesaid along the land now or late of Thomas Baldwin 205 feet; thence westerly along the land now or late of Isaac Butler 113 feet, thence northerly and again parallel to the public road 50 feet. to the lands now or late of William Adee, deceased; thence westerly along the lands of said William Adee, deceased, 403 feet and 6 inches to the easterly side of Second street; thence southerly along said easterly side of Second street 281 feet to the northerly side of Union avenue, and thence easterly along the same 516 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."

The property is, according to the appraisal made, worth $15,000.

The property of James M. Sweeny, attached by Sheriff Carpenter, is described as "lots Nos. 14 and 21 in the town of East Chester, which said lots being taken together are bounded and described as follows: North-westerly by Union street, 55 feet 6 inches, north-easterly by lots Nos. 13 and 22 on said map 345 feet, south-easterly by the New-York and White Plains road 61 feet 9 inches, and south-westerly by lots Nos. 15 and 20 on said map 370 feet." The property described is according to the appraisal worth $5,000.

HARLEM PHYSICIANS CONDEMNING THE PLAGUE SPOT.

A presentation signed by several physicians residing in Harlem, has been sent to the Grand Jury, in reference to the Harlem flats, respectfully and earnestly calling attention to the intolerable and sickening nuisance which exists in that locality, resulting from the "filling up, to a certain extent, with street sweepings, ashes, and garbage containing also a large percentage of excrementatious matter, and such nondescript materials as are taken out of houses of every description to be thrown into the ash-crib, the result of which is that the air is filled with the pestilential fumes of their decomposition; and unless some speedy action be taken to counteract these baneful influences sickness and death bid fair soon to hold undisputed sway over this unhappy region." These effects, they assert, are already felt in "nausea, headache, neuralgia, and remittent fevers of unusual types;" and they "look forward with gloomy apprehensions for the future unless this nuisance is abated and means taken to suppress this sickening effluvium by a covering of good earth of at least two feet in depth."

A HUSBAND AND WIFE SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Mary T. Doyle, or "Dord," aged nineteen, was yesterday found guilty, in the Court of General Sessions, of stealing a gold watch, valued at $80, from Milton Hughson, of No. 508 East Forty-ninth street, in the Germania Hotel, on the Bowery, on the 8th of May. In consideration of the prisoner's youth and poverty, Recorder Hackett imposed the mitigated penalty of one year in State Prison. Claudius Robert Dord, husband of the woman, took the watch to Jersey City, and sold it for $18 and a gold ring to a jeweler, in whose store it was subsequently recovered by Officer McNamara. After the conviction of his wife, Dord pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. INDICTED.

THE FIRM CHARGED WITH THE SAME OFFENSES CHARGED AGAINST TALCOTT—FIELD, MORRIS & FENNER INDICTED FOR RECEIVING AND CONCEALING SMUGGLED GOODS—STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS—A CARD FROM CLAFLIN & CO.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court appeared before Judge Benedict and presented a large number of indictments in the silk-smuggling cases. In reply to a question by the court as to whether they had completed their labors, the foreman replied in the negative, and the Grand Jury was dismissed to resume their labors, with instructions to again appear in court on Monday next, by which time it is probable they will have dispatched all the business that is to come before them. Some of the absent grand jurors were ordered to show cause why they should not be fined for non-attendance.

Among the indictments presented were three against William H. Talcott, the buyer of H. B. Claflin & Co., for knowingly purchasing silks that had been smuggled. The first indictment contains twenty-one counts. The first, second, and third charge him with "receiving and concealing" $40,000 worth of smuggled silks on the 1st of April, 1873; the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth with a like offense, in relation to $40,000 worth of silks on the 16th of March, 1874; the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, same offense and same amount, on the 20th of November, 1874; the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth, same offense, in relation to $80,000 worth of silks, on the 12th of August, 1874; the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first, same offense, same amount of goods, on the 20th of February, 1874. The second indictment contains three counts, each charging that on the 21st of April, 1873, Talcott received and concealed $30,000 worth of smuggled silks. The third indictment contains twelve counts. The first, second, and third charge the receiving and concealing by Talcott of $35,000 worth of smuggled silks on the 15th of March, 1873; the fourth, fifth, and sixth, same offense, same amount of goods, on the 9th of November, 1872; the seventh, eighth, and ninth counts, same offense, same amount of goods, on the 10th of October, 1872; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth counts, same offense, same amount of goods, on the 3d of November, 1874.

Three of the indictments were against Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Dexter N. Force, and Daniel Robinson, composing the firm of Claflin & Co., and William H. Talcott, the buyer of the firm, charging them jointly and severally with the commission of the same offenses charged against Talcott in the indictments against him. Three of the indictments were against Charles W. Field, Aaron Field, John J. Morris, William P. Fenner, and Edmund J. Fenner, composing the auctioneer firm of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. The first indictment charges the receiving and concealing on the dates following of smuggled goods of the value annexed: July 1, 1874, $100,000; Aug. 12, 1874, $100,000; Aug. 20, 1874, $100,000; Aug. 1, 1874, $170,000; Aug. 1, 1874, $10,000; Nov. 1, 1874, $15,000; July 1, 1874, $100,000. The second indictment charges the same offense on the following dates in relation to silks of annexed values: Oct. 12, 1874, $70,000; Aug. 18, 1874, $150,000; May 19, 1874, $80,000; May 23, 1874, $10,000; Nov. 11, 1874, $85,000; Oct. 12, 1874, $70,000. The third indictment, for the same offense as the others, covers the following dates and values: April 9, 1874, $100,000; July 1, 1873, $70,000; May 1, 1873, $5,000; Sept. 20, 1872, $10,000; Oct. 9, 1872, $10,000; Dec. 1, 1874, $220,000. Then follow charges of sales of smuggled silks by the firm of the following amounts, at various dates: $100,000, $20,000, $5,000, $10,000, $10,000, $220,000. One of the indictments presented was against Charles L. Lawrence, for forging the entries of invoices of silks; another was against him and Robert Des Anges, Aaron Wolf, Henry G. Levy, Lafayette Graff, and Gustavus W. Ball, for the same offense, and five were against all these parties, for smuggling.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dunn, of the firm of Claflin & Co., appeared before Commissioner Shields, and gave bail in the sum of $20,000, to appear for trial, the amount given covering all three of the indictments against him. His sureties were Messrs. Augustus D. Juilleret and Duncan E. McKenzie. Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., are auctioneers who, it is alleged, have long been engaged in receiving, selling, and transporting large quantities of goods alleged to have been smuggled.

United States District Attorney Bliss was questioned yesterday afternoon in relation to the next indictments, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Have you reason to believe that all the members of the firm of Claflin & Co. were aware, or had cause to know, that the silks purchased by Mr. Talcott, their buyer, had been smuggled?

Col. Bliss—I have no evidence showing that Mr. Horace B Claflin and some of the other members of the firm were privy to the fact that the silks were smuggled, but I have good reason to believe that other members of the firm had such knowledge.

Will you give me the names, respectively, of those whom you believe had knowledge and of those against whom you have no evidence of such knowledge?

That I cannot do. It would be unjust to discriminate in that manner, without further evidence than I now possess.

Why are persons against whom you have no evidence of guilty knowledge proceeded against?"

Because the Grand Jury found that the silks had been in the possession of the firm, and such possession, under the law, is sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the accused can explain the possession so as to satisfy the jury.

How is it about the firm of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.? Did they know that the goods they received and sold had been smuggled?

I have every reason to believe that they did. They could hardly have been in the habit of selling large quantities of imported goods at prices far below what they could have been sold for if the duties had been paid, without knowing that they must have been smuggled.

What kinds of goods were the auction firm in the habit of selling?

Silks, mohairs, union cloth, &c., mostly of such a character as pay a rate of duty of from sixty to eighty per cent.

Is it true that no bench-warrants have been issued for the arrest of the indicted parties, and that you have sent them notice of their indictment, with a request that they will appear and give bail?

No bench-warrants have been issued against the firms of Claflin & Co., and Field, Fenner, Morris & Co., they having arranged to appear and give bail. Mr. Aaron Claflin and Mr. John J. Donaldson will probably become the sureties for the members of the firm of Claflin & Co. Each of the members of both firms is required to give $20,000 bail, which amount will cover all three of the indictments found against them. Mr. Aaron Claflin is not a member of the firm of Claflin & Co. The Mr. Donaldson whom I have just mentioned is a member of the firm, but was not at the time they purchased the silks. As to the other persons indicted, they are either already under bail or in jail, or have fled from the country. Wolf and Levy are fugitives, and there is no probability of their being captured very soon. I can say nothing about additional arrests, but it is probable that additional indictments will be presented by the Grand Jury on Monday. I shall do all in my power to press on all the cases to a speedy trial. I intend to take up Lawrence's and Des Anges' cases first, and try Lawrence for forgery and Des Anges on various charges covering the silk-smuggling transactions.

Below is a list of the names of the members of the Grand Jury who have found the indictments in the silk smuggling cases: Eugene Dutilh, H. F. Livingston, Benjamin H. Field, Jacob R. Reese, W. D. Bryant, R. L. Darragh, Leander Darling, Thomas E. B. Hawks, Sidney T. Smith, Peter Valentine, Thomas J. Nevison, George E. Underhill, R. W. Donnell, M. Keyser, Lawrence Wells, Richard Irvin, Jr., Greenville A. Kissam, John Danville, Jr., Daniel S. Davis, Niel McCallum, Lewis H. Goodman, Charles Lockwood.

A CARD FROM CLAFLIN & CO.

The United States Grand Jury have to-day indicted our firm for alleged complicity in attempts to defraud the Customs revenue at this port. We simply ask our fellow-citizens to withhold all judgment in the case. We have conducted our business honorably and honestly. We expect to demonstrate our integrity and innocence.

As there has been no dishonor in our past, so we intend to protect our future from stain by an uncompromising defense against any accusations that have been or may be brought against us.

NEW-YORK, June 10. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

TAMMANY'S LABOR TROUBLES.

A meeting of the Tammany General and District Committees of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 307 Third avenue, to take action on the proposed reduction of the wages of the laborers on the public works from $2 to $1 60 per day. Prof. James E. Morrison presided. As soon as the meeting was called to order Maurice J. Power presented a series of resolutions to the effect that their representatives in the Tammany General Committee and Committees on Organization be requested to remonstrate with the City authorities against the proposed reduction of the laborers' wages. Mr. Power supported the resolution in a long speech, remonstrating against the measure as inexpedient and unjust. Mr. Keefe offered a substitute resolution to the effect that, as the reduction is in violation of the rights of the working men, and of the reported pledges of Tammany leaders, Mayor Wickham and Gen. Porter must share the responsibility of the act, and merit the disapproval and repudiation of the working men of the Sixteenth District. Great excitement followed, but quiet was restored in a short time. Speeches on the resolutions were made by Frank R. Purcell, Assemblyman McGowan, Capt. Costello, Mr. Foley, and others. When the vote was taken Mr. Power's resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter has sent a communication to the Aldermanic committee to whom the question of the reduction of the Boulevard laborers' wages was referred, in which he declines to recede from his former position. The Commissioner gives the following reasons for his action:

First—That, even under the present reduced rates, unskilled labor is paid twenty cents per hour, and that it is optional with the laborer himself, under reasonable provisions, how many hours per day he shall work. The days are now long, the weather is generally good at this season, and nearly every day is available for work in the open air. To the men who work only eight hours per day $1 60 are paid. But to those who labor upon the public works the ten hours per day, which are exacted by individual employers of the same class of labor, $2 are paid. This is an excess of the wages allowed by the contractors who are carrying on large works at present, and some of our men are already showing their appreciation of the fact by working the ten hours, and so earning the extra pay; and

Second—That, notwithstanding the reduction of which complaint has been made to you, the applications for employment upon the public works from laborers, and, indeed, from all classes of persons who have never heretofore worked as day laborers, are by thousands in excess of any ability the City has to pay them; and this department is, during every hour of the day, under the painful necessity of refusing to employ hungry men who are eager for work.

A like communication was also sent to the Tammany Committee, to whom the matter was referred.

THE DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ROBBERY.

ARREST IN CANADA OF THE DEFAULTING AND ABSCONDING TELLER—THE WHOLE STORY NOT YET TOLD—A PROBABILITY THAT HE WILL MAKE A FULL CONFESSION.

Ever since the publication of the telegraphic dispatch of June 7, from London, Ontario, announcing the arrest there of William F. Leslie, the teller of the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, for robbing the bank of a large sum of money, there has been much interest aroused in financial circles here to learn the facts concerning the manner in which the robbery was committed, and something as to the amount of money taken away. It was acknowledged that Leslie had absconded on the Saturday preceding Decoration day, and the sum taken was declared to have been $12,000. It was known, however, that the conduct of Leslie had been suspiciously peculiar for some time prior to his disappearance, and when spoken to concerning his change in appearance, his expenditures, and his general habits, he had said that domestic difficulties and other unpleasantnesses had caused him great concern, and very seriously affected and, as he phrased it, confused his mind and broken his rest. Following these declarations came the announcement of his disappearance; and immediately afterward, a dispatch announcing his arrest at the Tecumseh House, London, Ontario, to which he seems to have gone directly on leaving New-York, and in which he had been a guest under the name of Lindsay for several days previous to his arrest. This fact aroused those who had known anything concerning his conduct within the recent past, to make known what they had observed and heard, and the conclusion was arrived at, on the basis of the information thus gained, that Leslie had been leading a life of improprieties, both inside and outside the bank, and that in his wrong-doings he had not been alone. It was then determined to search for his companions in crime, and the detectives are now engaged in that work. Leslie has been conversed with in regard to a full development of the entire scheme of the robbery now publicly known, and concerning other exceedingly suspicious circumstances which, presumably, involved a much larger amount than had yet been named, and also guilty knowledge and positive assistance from others whose names have not appeared in connection with the robberies. He was made to believe that an outline of the whole case had been made known, and under that impression he has acknowledged to having taken a much larger amount himself, with assistance, and really to have paid out the whole of the amount he has been charged with having stolen, simply to secure the safe departure of one man and one woman involved with him in his criminal transactions. He will, it is almost sure, make a full confession as soon as he shall have been returned to New-York, where he can point to the accounts of the transactions in which he has been engaged.

In harmony with the above, a dispatch was received from London, Ontario, yesterday, to the effect that Leslie, alias Lindsay, left there for New-York yesterday, in care of the detectives who have had him in charge; that he had already acknowledged that the sum stolen was vastly more than had been charged, and that he would make further important disclosures on the way. Detectives here are now hunting for the others who are involved with him in his crimes, and with the assistance which is expected from him as soon as he shall fully realize that there is no escape for himself, it is confidently expected that the others will be arrested and the details of their transactions made known.

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES LAST EVENING—DELIVERY OF ORATIONS BY THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES BY DR. CLARKE — ADDRESS BY CHANCELLOR CROSBY.

The thirty-second anniversary exercises of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, Washington square, south, were held last night at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, in the presence of a large audience. The chair was occupied by Dr. George W. Clarke, the proprietor and Principal of the institute. The exercises were under the direction of Mr. Morgan L. Bloom, Professor of Elocution, and Mr. Robert Elder executed many choice selections on the organ during the evening. Among those on the platform were Profs. Aikin, Palmer, Coombs, Sheeckler, and Wasserscheid, of the Mount Washington Institute; President Barnard, of Columbia College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. J. K. Davis,* Rev. George C. Lucas, Rev. William Lloyd, Rev. George R. Fisher, Judge Larremore, Nicholas Quackenbush, and J. C. Tomlinson.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. William Lloyd, of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, the following orations, essays, and recitations were delivered by the members of the graduating class: Salutatory, Wesley F. Smith; "Example," David R. Westervelt; "Picture Gallery of Life," Miss Lottie I. Hallock; "Education Before Money," Charles E. Annett; "Dyspepsia of the Mind," Henry J. Goulard; "The Three Events in Every Human Existence," Miss Louise Diefendorf; "A Talent for Work," John N. Roach; "Extravagance," Edwin C. Maynard; "A Heavenly Visitant," Miss Lottie I. Hallock.

The valedictory oration, "Brain Building, Nation Building," was delivered by Eli Clark. The efforts of the graduates were exceedingly creditable to the Mount Washington Institute, and elicited hearty applause from the audience. The floral display was unusually profuse, the lady graduates, in particular, being the recipients of many beautiful bouquets and baskets of flowers.

At the conclusion of the exercises Dr. Clarke, the Principal, delivered their diplomas to the following graduates: Charles E. Annett, H. D. Appleton, James Kipp Blauvelt, Eli Church, Miss Louise Dieffendorf, Henry J. Goulard, Miss Lottie I. Hallock, Edwin C. Maynard, John N. Roach, Erastus N. Smith, Wesley F. Smith, and David R. Westervelt. The Principal congratulated the graduating class on the creditable manner in which they had completed the academic course prescribed by the regulations of the institute, of which they had just received the highest distinction in its power to confer. He begged them to remember, in whatever path of life they would hereafter cast their lot, that they had only laid the foundation of their education, the character of the superstructure of which would depend entirely on their own exertions. Wishing them a life of usefulness, happiness, and success, he would now introduce to them Chancellor Crosby, who would deliver an address. [Applause.] Chancellor Howard Crosby, in a humorous address, urged the candidates to follow three good principles through life, whether they entered upon its duties now or in years to come. First, they should aim high. Whenever the determination to be great was well fixed, greatness was sure to come. Second, they should rely solely upon themselves, not upon their neighbors. Nobody interested themselves so much in one as one's self did—a fact which they would find out some day, if they did not already know it. Therefore they should all, ladies as well as gentlemen, rely upon and help themselves. Lastly, this self-reliance should be placed upon God, keeping ever in their minds that the God of holiness and love was a constant witness of their lives. Unless they had the support of God, and recognized Him, there was no depth of degradation that they might not fall to. They should remember that the all-seeing eye of God was ever upon them, and live and act accordingly. Dr. Clarke announced that preparatory steps had been taken for the formation of an Alumni Society in connection with the Mount Washington Institute, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

The closing exercises at the Institute, and awarding of prizes and honors in all the departments, will take place at 10:30 A. M., to-day.

FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.

Turner Bros., bankers, at No. 14 Nassau street, suspended payment for the second time yesterday. A TIMES reporter was told by the firm that the suspension was caused by the general depression in business, and the depreciation in the value of real estate and railroad securities. Finding that they could not realize a sufficient amount to cover all their indebtedness at this time, they had concluded it would be better for them to suspend, in order that all their creditors might have an equal chance for reimbursement out of their assets. They considered that, if held long enough, their property would be amply sufficient to pay all they owed. A statement of the amount of their liabilities will be prepared within a few days.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, June 10, 1875:

No. 42.—*Samuel J. Hunt, respondent, vs. George M. Chapman, appellant.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 7.—*George H. Thompson, respondent, vs. Henry Stevens and another, appellants.*—Argued by W. O. Bartlett, of counsel for appellants, and by Augustus Van Wyck for respondent.

No. 67.—*Hylah Hasbrouck et al., respondents, vs. Valentine Bunce, appellant.*—Submitted.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Monday, June 14, 1875.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"The Labor Question from the Sanitary Point of View" is announced as the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening by Prof. Samuel Royce before the Liberal Club.

The feast of St. Barnabas will be celebrated by special services at Trinity Church this morning and evening. The anniversary of the Sunday-school will take place in the afternoon.

The children on Randall's Island were last evening entertained by Mr. Edgar S. Allen at a grand magical séance, consisting of sleight-of-hand illusions and feats of dexterity.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, which left Liverpool May 29, and Queenstown 30th, reached this port early yesterday morning with mail news later by two days.

Edward Davis, a boy, suing by his guardian, recovered $750 damages in the Marine Court yesterday from Charles Brandt, for injuries inflicted by a vicious dog kept by the latter in his wood-yard.

The Stock List Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have decided that engraved signatures on bonds and certificates of stock will not be accepted in future. This rule does not apply to coupons.

Yesterday morning a delegation from the dirt and ash cartmen, in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau, called on Commissioner Disbecker and presented a petition protesting against the reduction of their pay to $3 25 per day.

At the regular monthly meeting last evening, of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, fifteen new members were enrolled, and the meeting then adjourned for two weeks in order to enable the Committee on the Selection of a Permanent Hall to complete its report.

Israel Randolph, as assignee of Allen & Henry, contractors for building a sewer in One Hundred and Ninth street, recovered a judgment against the City yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas for $1,558 80, being a disputed balance claimed by plaintiff to be due for the work.

Yesterday the examinations at the College of the City of New-York were devoted to the subjects of analytical geometry, French, Latin, and anatomy. To-day the studies for examination will be chemistry, Spanish, German, Greek, rhetoric, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, and drawing.

New-England Society badges for the Bunker Hill celebration, and tickets for the trip, are now ready and may be had of Secretary Hubbard, No. 80 Wall street, or of Charles H. Ditson, No. 711 Broadway. State-rooms cannot be secured without the tickets. Early application should be made.

The suit of Mary E. Jobes to recover $10,000 damages against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for injuries sustained on a Fourth avenue car through the alleged carelessness of the conductor, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,000.

The yacht race, open to schooners belonging to the Atlantic, Brooklyn, Boston, Eastern, New-York, and Seawanhaka Clubs for prizes presented by the Commodore and Rear Commodore of the last-named club, will take place on the 24th inst. The course will be from buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return, if wind permits, or twenty miles to leeward and return.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York College of Pharmacy will be held at the Academy of Music on next Thursday evening. They will be followed by the Alumni Association of the college and their friends participating in a collation and social reunion at the rooms of the college in the New-York University.

At the annual meeting of the Book-Publishers' Board of Trade, held at the Grand Central Hotel last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. S. Barnes; Vice President, C. S. Bragg; Treasurer, C. C. Collins; Secretary, George R. Lockwood; Executive Committee, Messrs. English, Cowperthwaite, and Seymour; Arbitration Committee, Messrs. Blakeman, Armstrong, and Butler.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Dental Surgery last evening the following delegates were elected: Dr. A. P. Merrill, to the American Dental Society of Europe, convening at Hamburg Germany, in August; Drs. Howard and Bickwith, to the American Dental Association, which will meet at Long Branch in the same month, and Drs. Bishop and Meigs, to the Pennsylvania State Dental Association, convening at Cresson Springs, Penn., in July.

The Retiring Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange held a closing meeting in their room yesterday morning, Mr. Franklin Edson, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of the regular routine business, Mr. John H. Pool offered a resolution that the thanks of the Board of Managers be tendered to the President for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Edson then made a brief address to the board. Resolutions thanking Mr. B. C. Bogert, the Treasurer, and Mr. William H. Philips, the Secretary of the board, were then passed, and on motion the board adjourned *sine die*. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the first meeting of the new Board of Managers was held, Mr. B. W. Floyd, President, in the chair.

BROOKLYN.

During May, the Wallabout dock master turned into the City Treasury for wharfage $642 63.

The annual parade of the Greenpoint Sunday-school children took place yesterday. There were nearly 4,000 children in line.

Justice Walsh committed Henry Nagle yesterday for bigamy in having married Ellen, the wife of Thomas Quin. The woman Quin was committed some time ago by the same Justice.

The expenses of the Hanson Place Baptist Church during the past year, including pastor's, organist's, and sexton's salaries, amounted to $14,566 67; the total receipts were $14,372 35.

In Williamsburg, the Jewish feast of the Pentecost was celebrated yesterday by the confirmation of eighty-two children at the synagogue of the Congregation Beth Jacob, on Tenth street, near South Fifth.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the dry goods store of S. Sinsteiner, at No. 107 Franklin street, was broken into. Two suspicious characters who were found in the neighborhood, were arrested. The men gave their names as Thomas Hand and John Smith.

Michael Jeekel was stabbed in the arm and neck yesterday by a fellow workman named Michael Serbert, in the shoe-shop of John Heild, at No. 11 Clinton street, during a quarrel over some detail of their work. Serbert was arrested. Jeekel's injuries are of a serious nature.

In the City Court yesterday the case of Henry Morford against John E. Owens, the actor, in which the plaintiff sues for $1,000 as the price of a play alleged to have been sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, was called. Counsel for plaintiff moved to have it put off, and he was allowed until his morning to put in affidavits showing why the trial should be adjourned.

The first musical and literary entertainment of the season of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association was given last evening at Association Hall, Fulton avenue and Gallatin street. The programme consisted of musical selections, readings, an address by Mr. E. J. Whitlock, President of the Board of Education, and a social reunion. The Reception Committee on the occasion were C. E. Tuthill, L. Dunkly, Jr., A. S. Higgins, Miss S. H. Wilkins, Miss E. Ford, Miss E. Slocum, Miss M. L. Davenport, Miss I. K. Hinds, and Miss M. B. Hart.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual election for Trustees of the village of New-Brighton has resulted as follows: H. T. Arnold to represent the Second Ward; J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press, for the Fourth Ward, and A. Vroome for the Sixth Ward.

The new Board of Trustees of Edgewater, elected under the late amendments of the village charter, were sworn in yesterday, at the Village Hall, Stapleton. The board, as it now stands, is composed of but three Trustees, the number having been reduced from nine. The following are the gentlemen elected: William Cory, Trustee at Large for the Southfield District; Benjamin Brown, for the First Ward, and Cornelius Fellows, for the Second Ward. Michael Tynan, Brown's opponent, who claims a tie vote, was also sworn in, and will take action in regard to contesting his seat at the sitting of the Grand Jury at Richmond on the 22d inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual regatta of the Passaic Amateur Rowing Association will take place on Saturday.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club have changed the time for the holding of their annual regatta from the 24th to the 22d instant.

Preparations are already in progress for the execution at Newton on Friday, July 2, of John Hughes, the Sussex County wife-murderer. The tickets were distributed on Monday.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, before Judge Hoffman, yesterday afternoon, Coroners Lynch and Mahan, of Jersey City, were convicted of assault and battery upon each other. They will be sentenced this morning.

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen, which has been in session in Jersey City for two days, have elected the following officers: S. G. W., Rev. John Bond; S. G. Secretary, Dr. Thomas Hunter, of Philadelphia; S. G. Treasurer, John Fullerton, of New-York; S. G. Chaplain, Rev. John W. Walker, of Massachusetts; S. G. Lecturer, John Coote; Committeemen, William Kee, Robert McKeown, William Nison, William Craig, Robert Cassidy, John Thompson, and John Cassidy. The Council also elected some minor officers

THE GENIUS OF MAN was never more successful than when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was discovered. It is the panacea for pain and skin diseases. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

ALASKA CASSIMERES AND STRAW HATS of the ruling styles are the special and fascinating attractions of KNOX'S stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gentlemen of taste always patronize the popular KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T SUFFER Neuralgia, Rheumatism, or even a simple headache when WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT gives instant relief. Catarrh abolished with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 30c. Resin steady at $1 47½ for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 for Yellow Dip, and $3 25 for Virgin, and Tar steady at $1 70.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Italy, for London.—James Rowland, Mr. Farini, Mrs. Farini and child, Mr. Faust and two children, Lieut. Reid, R. E., and servant, George Drury, Mrs. Sarah Chapman, John Hay, wife, two children, and servant, R. Southwick, Jr., Miss Cutler, Mrs. Ingot, Mr. Haworth, Rev. J. E. Roberts, Daniel Cleary, John Gwynne, Mrs Gwynne, George Wigg, Miss Florence Wigg, Miss Peterkin, Miss G. Leeds, Mr. Pile, Mme. Kathi Lanner, Mme. F. V. De Francesco, Mlle. R. V. De Francesco, Mlle. M. V. De Francesco, G. V. De Francesco, Edouard Morris.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—W. T. Congers, Miss E. Littenfield, Master B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Rev. E. A. Foggo, D. D., Mrs. Foggo, Peter Copper.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Miss Alston and maid, J. E. Alston, S. Bear, James Beddows, Miss A. Blodgett, Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. Chaplin and child, T. O. Hyde Clark, Mrs. Cromwell, Miss Cromwell, Miss Davey, D. M. C. Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drexel, Miss Drexel, Miss Kate Drexel, Miss Louisa Drexel and maid, G. W. Egeston, E. T. Godman, C. B. Godman, Miss Hale and sister, C. J Harvey, Miss Hastings, J. Gavilland, J. J. Henry, D. Hiscox, Rev. Mr. McKenna, Rev. John McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollingsworth, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. l'Hommedieu, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hunt, R. Hunt, Jr., two children, and two servants, Miss Hunter, C. S. Husted, L. S. Husted, Mrs. Husted, Miss Husted, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Johnson, W. Keat, H. Keat, J. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Lee and child, A. MacGrotty, J. Mansfield, A. Mehul, C. A. Miles, Miss Monell, Miss Murdoch, Miss E. C. Murdoch and maid, John Merigan, G. Oiarris, J. Paige, E. J. Post, A. J. Randall, Mrs. B. C. Rumsey, L. D. Rumsey, B. Rumsey, Miss Rumsey, Miss Rumsey, Jr., W. Ratcliffe, C. J. Rogers, W. H. Rose, E. Schieveblin, T. Simonet, I. A. Singer, Col. J. H. Sleeper, United States Army, and wife, Cooper Smith, S. Swan, Mr. Swan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Symes, W. F. Taylor, Miss H. L. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson, T. C. Higgin, G. Newell, Mr. McLean.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Benjamin E. Templeton, William Maltby and lady, Duncan McL. Thomson and lady, Miss Elizabeth A. Thomson, Master George Thomson and nurse, J. J. Read, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Thomas Chinnock, Robson Hogg, wife, and infant, E. S. Thompson, R. Wigle, Mr. McKey and lady, S. E. Smyth, Miss Martha Hamilton, W. E. Boardman and lady, Rev. John Moffat and lady, F. De Mars, Charles Stewart.

In steamer State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—Major Dawson, Dr. Waters, Miss Penfield, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Skuse, Miss R. Skuse, Miss Frances, Mr. and Mrs. W. Willar and child, Mrs. J. Beveradge and four children, D. Martin, R. McGregor, T. McGregor, J. McCuaig Thomas Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Selkirk and three children, Miss M. J. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:30 | Moon sets.12:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ..1:29 | Gov. Island. 2:18 | Hell Gate.. 3:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, June 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, &c., H. Gelpcke; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, &c., E. H. Kreemer; Pommerania, (Br.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Mary Goodall, Eames, Anjier for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Warrior, (Br.,) Teasdell, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Oseco, (Br.,) Fulton, London, J. F. Whitney & Bros.; Julia Ernestine, (Fr.,) Laborde, Bordeaux, E. Unkart; Mary Ann, (Br.) Hutchen, Hull, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Lisbon, Lauro & Storey; Ann, (Aust.,) Poshich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Eber, (Aust.,) Gurich, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Wesley and Seymour, (Br.,) Knowlton, London, J. F. Whitney & Co.; B. Ingenac, Wiley, Port au Prince, &c., R. Murray, Jr.; Mary Bartlett, Smith, Nuevitas, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Belle Walters, (Br.,) Kyfen, Liverpool, Blakslee & Lewen; Vaerengen, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Helsingfors, Funch, Edye & Co.; New-York, (Ital.,) Amadeo, Catania, Funch, Edye & Co.; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Fannie H. Jennings, Young, Portland, Jed Frye & Co.

Schrs. Annie B., (Br.,) Ambrose, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; S. L. Thompson, Hall, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Sons; W. R. Knighton, Hageman, [illegible]bam, Burdett & Pond; Matthew Vasser, Jr., Kelley, Boston; Resina, Kelley, Boston; O. C. Acken, Timms, Stanford, Stanford Manufacturing Co.; Isabella, Chauncey, Turk's Island and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Addie G. Bryan, Stubbs, Porto Cabello, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. D. Griffin, Gould, Provincetown.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Spittal, Glasgow May 29, Moville 30th, with mdse. and 478 passengers to Henderson & Bros.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship Golden State, Deluo, Foo Chow 109 ds., with teas to A. A. Low Bros.

Bark George W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, U. S.,) Porter, Hartlepool May 3, to James W. Elwell & Co., anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Emma, (of Halifax, Nova Scotia,) Card, Sagua, 13 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Caribou, Kenney, of and from Boston, in ballast to Benner & Pinkney.

Bark Cattina K., (Aust.,) Sutton, Boston, in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Maria, (Italy) Trapania, Boston, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lady Mary, (of Quebec,) Rex, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to A. E. Outerbridge.

Schr. James Slater, Hawkins, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Bailey & Son—vessel to master, is bound to Newburyport.

Schr. Mary C. Carroll, Carroll, Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah Eaton, Prescott, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Colemer, Calais, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joe Carleton, Thurston, Rockport, Me., with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Nadab, Chenney, Newburyport, with silver ore to Farewell & Co.

Schr. Prospect, Handy, Warren.

Schr. B. L. Eaton, Garrison, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wamsutta, Holmes, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Compeer, Harrison, Rockport, Me., with granite for Jersey City.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Davis, Pawtucket.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Cook, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, White, Dighton for Elizabethport.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Boston.

Schr. Annie E. Rogers, Rogers, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Zeila, Hollwell, Prescott, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Mott, Newport.

Schr. Anaconda, Fickett, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Woods Hole, with fish to E. Haley & Co.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Fall River.

Schr. Jennie Rosalene, Tooker, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Baker, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Luna, Wells, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, McAlinden, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Clarke, Griffin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Phillips, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear, hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Pommerania, for Hamburg; Italy, for London; San Marcos, for Liverpool; City of New-York, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Constantine, for London; barks Orchilla, for Copenhagen for orders; Bolivar, for Gibraltar; Sea Belle, for Dublin; Neversink, for Cardenas; brigs Aquila, for Stettin; F. I. Henderson, for Nuevitas; Renshaw, for Guantanamo; schr. L. A. Van Brunt, for Galveston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 10.—The following vessels arr. from the United States on the 8th inst.: Anna, Aker, Ercole, Taikun, President Dade.

On the 9th inst.: Magenta, Berteux, Ludwig Heyn, Ricardo III., Thornhill, Magnolia, Capt. Hilton, Kings County, (last three in the Channel;) Galveston, (latter at Falmouth, and proceeded to Havre.)

Arr. on the 10th inst., W. A. Campbell, Navesink, (latter at Falmouth, and proceeded to Grimsby;) Telegraf, (latter at Falmouth.)

Also arr. H. F. Hussey.

Sld. for the United States, Dueppell, Sunbeam, Pamlico, Niord, City of Tanjore, Dover, J. H. Kranz, Europa, Libra.

FAIRBANKS' Scales

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PALETTE CLUB.
GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
UP THE HUDSON IN THE PLYMOUTH ROCK,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, AT 7:30 P. M.,
FROM FOOT OF 23D ST., NORTH RIVER.
THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.

Members of the club can obtain for themselves and their friends tickets at $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, extra ladies' tickets $1 each, by applying to any member of the Committee of Arrangements or to Mr. A. Kohn Treasurer of the Club, No. [illegible] East 22d st.

CLARK BELL, President Palette.